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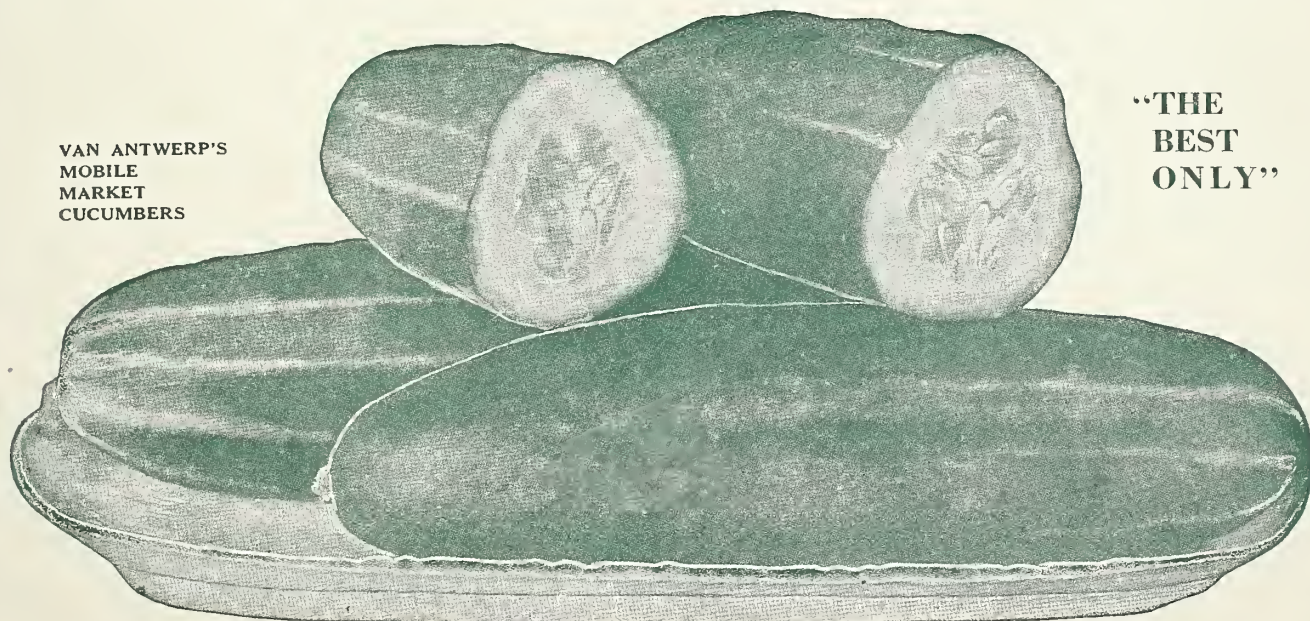
VAN ANTWERP'S EL PREMIO TOMATOES

VAN ANTWERP'S SEED ANNUAL
Garden, Field **SEEDS** *and Flower*

VAN ANTWERP'S SEED STORE - Mobile, Ala.

Established 1871

VAN ANTWERP'S
MOBILE
MARKET
CUCUMBERS



**"THE
BEST
ONLY"**

To Our Friends and Customers:

WE ARE pleased to hand you our annual catalog believing that we are offering you herewith only the best varieties of garden, flower and field seeds — varieties that are adapted to our section.

This year of all years you should be very careful to buy seed only from the most reliable seedsmen as there is a great deal of old inferior seed on the market which has been imported from foreign countries that were unable to ship the seed to this country during the war.

Our seed stock are of fresh, new crop seeds, that have been carefully tested and that come up to our standard of high germinating seed.

Your order will be appreciated and will be handled promptly and to the best of our ability.

With very best wishes, we are,

VAN ANTWERP'S SEED STORE

MOBILE, ALABAMA

More than forty years in the seed business has reconciled us to the fact that we cannot supply every one all the time with their needs, but one of the frequent satisfactions of our business is the renewal of relations with former customers.

The completeness of our seed stock, our acquaintance with seed growers, and the close margin on which we sell, suggest the likelihood of our being able to fill some of your present needs at lower cost and with better satisfaction than others.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—We will pay postage when cash accompanies order, within 150 miles of Mobile, on all 5c and 10c Packages; 1-4 lb., 1-2 lb., 1 lb. and 1 quart lots of seeds or Onion Sets. For required postage on larger quantities and for greater distances, be guided by table on Page 5.

PURCHASES.—For \$1 you may order two dozen 5c packets or 1 dozen 10c packets. Onion sets are not put up in packets, so do not come under this, nor any other seed in bulk, nor flowering Bulbs.

OUR PACKET SEEDS are large and well selected, and should not be compared with the half-size, poorly filled commission seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.—There are many causes over which we have no control which operate unfavorably in the germination of seed and the maturity of the crop. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavorable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be cold and wet; this will cause the seed to rot; or it may be hot and dry, and thus destroy the germ before it shows itself. The seeds may be, and frequently are, destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for them we can not be responsible. While we exercise great care to have all seeds pure, reliable and true to name, our seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once, and money will be refunded.

Remarks to Purchaser

Read Carefully Before Ordering.

All prices subject to change without notice.

NAME AND ADDRESS.—Write your Name, Post Office and County and State as plainly as possible.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Money sent by Post Office Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express will be at our risk. If sent by other means, it must be at the sender's risk. United States Postage Stamps will be received, if in good condition. In sending stamps, please fold in a piece of brown or waxed paper, to prevent them from sticking together.

Vegetable Plants Ready for You at All Seasons

Our demand for plants has grown to such an extent that we have found it necessary to make this a permanent branch of our business.

We have perfected this department and are now in a position to supply our customers with a full line of good, strong plants grown under the most favorable conditions possible.

In ordering plants, note season for each variety and do not order varieties out of season.

When larger lots, than quoted in list, are wanted, ask for quotation and we will make prices as attractive as our supply will permit. Ready for Shipment August 15th to April 1st. Prices the same for the seven varieties.

CABBAGE, COLLARD, KOHL-RABI, BRUSSEL SPROUTS, LETTUCE, BEET, ENDIVE.

In lots of 25, 15c.; 50, 30c.; 100, 50c.; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.50; 5,000 \$10.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Ready for Shipment Aug. 15th to March 1st.
In lots of 25, 50c.; 50, 90c.; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.50.

CELERY

Ready for Shipment Sept. 1st to Feb. 1st.
In lots of 25, 25c.; 50, 40c.; 100, 75c.; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50.

ONION

Ready for Shipment October 1st to April 1st.
In lots of 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.00.

TOMATO

Ready for Shipment Feb. 1st to Sept. 1st.
In lots of 25, 25c.; 50, 40c.; 100, 75c.; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50.

EGG PLANT

Ready for Shipment March 1st to Sept. 1st.
In lots of 25, 50c.; 50, 90c.; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$3.50; 1,000, \$6.00.

PEPPER (Sweet) (Hot)

Ready for Shipment March 1st to Sept. 1st.
In lots of 25, 25c.; 50, 40c.; 100, 75c.; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50.

ALL PLANTS IN LOTS OF 100 OR LESS BY PARCEL POST, PREPAID

Remember a few early Plants will help to start the garden and save time and expense of hotbeds. We make prompt deliveries or we refund your money. We also supply some Flower Plants in season such as Salvia, Coleus, Petunia, Pansy and Daisies. Write for prices on these, also Ferns and other potted Plants.

VAN ANTWERP'S SEED STORE.

Van Antwerp's Vegetable Seeds

For Home and Market Gardens

Our Vegetable Seed Department is quite comprehensive, and embraces nearly all varieties that are desirable or of known value, together with all the more important Novelties of recent introduction. The list has been carefully selected and prepared and the descriptions given are chiefly derived from our own experience and observation. We have endeavored to make them as accurate and helpful to the purchaser in making selections as possible.

HOW SEEDS ARE SENT—Read Carefully Parcel Post Instructions.

We will pay postage when cash accompanies order within 150 miles of Mobile on all 5c. and 10c. packages, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. one lb. and one quart lots of seeds or onion sets.

For required postage on larger quantities and for greater distances be guided by parcel post instructions.

Asparagus

Culture—The ground should be well manured and prepared before either the roots or seeds are planted. Plant the seed in early spring; soak over night in water; plant in rows, or rather hills, 1 foot apart and 2 feet between, or 3 feet between if to be cultivated with a plow; put from four to five seeds in each hill; when well up, thin out to two plants. The following winter, when the stalks are cut off, cover with a heavy coat of well-rotted manure and a sprinkling of salt; fish brine will answer the same purpose. In the Spring fork in manure between the rows and keep clean of weeds. The same treatment should be repeated every year. The bed should not be cut before being three years established. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the Fall of the year—not until we have had a frost; if cut before, it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them. 1 oz. to 800 plants, 15 lbs. to acre.

Palmetto—An excellent variety, especially adapted to the South. We recommend Palmetto highly. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Asparagus Roots

Palmetto—Two-year-old, 50c. per doz., \$2.75 per 100. Five thousand plants are required to plant one acre.

Barr's Mammoth—Two-year old. 50c. doz., \$2.75 per 100.

Artichokes

Culture—Every Fall the ground should be manured and spaded, or plowed between them; at the same time the suckers should be taken off. Sow in drills during Winter or early Spring 3 inches apart and 1 foot from row to row and cover with about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches

of earth. The following Fall the plants can be transplanted. 1 oz. 500 plants, 6 ozs. per acre.

Large Green Globe—Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

Brussels Sprouts

Cultivate the same as Cabbage. The small heads, which appear along the upper part of the stalk between the leaves, make a fine dish when well prepared. Should be sown during August and September. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.00.

Chervil

A small plant resembling Parsley, much used in oyster soup and for other seasoning. Sow broadcast from August to end of April. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Dwarf, Snap or Bush Beans

Culture—Place in rows 18 inches apart; drop a bean every 2 or 3 inches. Plant from end of February, and, for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly till killed by frost. Do not cover the seeds more than 2 inches deep.

One quart to plant 150 feet of drill and 1 bushel to acre.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—Matures in 30 to 33 days. One of the earliest. The straight, long, green, thick pods are absolutely stringless and of a beautiful appearance. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 70c., postpaid.

Bountiful—Practically rust and mildew proof. Extremely prolific. The pods are rich green, immense size, thick, broad, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty and of high quality, melting, tender and stringless. Pkt. 10c., pt. 35c., qt. 65c.

Early Red Valentine, Improved Round Pod—Matures in 32 to 35 days. Vines erect, with coarse, dark green leaves and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back; very fleshy, crisp and tender. None can compare with our stock of Valentine in fleshiness and high quality of pod. The best shipper of all Beans on account of pod being curved instead of straight. Pkt. 10c., pt. 35c., qt. 65c., postage paid; gal. \$2.00, postage not paid.

Golden Wax—Matures in 35 days. One of the best dwarf Wax Beans. Pods large, long and stringless; of golden color, very tender and of rich buttery flavor. Does not rust or speck. Planted for shipping. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 70c., postage paid.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Matures in 30 to 31 days. Has a much larger and handsomer pod than the Valentine. Very early and prolific. Pods one-third larger than Valentine, averaging 5 inches in length, full and fleshy, extremely crisp and absolutely stringless. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 70c., postage paid.

Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax—A very early bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender stringless pods, free from rust. It is of excellent quality, delicious flavor. Seed kidney shaped. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 70c.

Pinto, or Mexican Bean—As an article of food they are fully equal to the pink Mexican "frijole." Pkt. 10c., pt. 35c., qt. 65c.

Davis White Wax Bush—Matures in 35 days. Very productive, rustless, string or snap variety of excellent flavor. Long, flat pods which are very crisp, brittle and tender when young; very prolific and hardy. Seed white. The dry white Beans are good for cooking purposes. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 70c., postage paid.

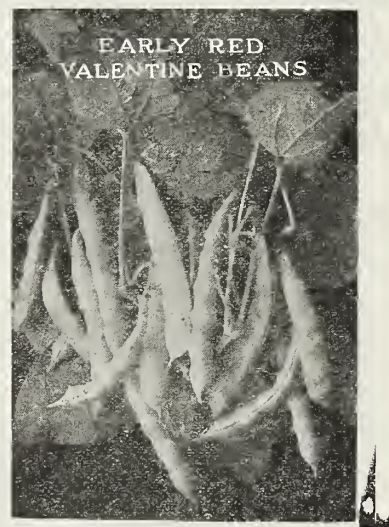
Black Valentine—Matures in 35 days. Extra large, round, straight, tender pods. Not quite as early as the Red Valentine. Being extremely hardy, will stand frost better than other varieties. Pkt. 10c., pt. 35c., qt. 65c., postage paid.

Prolific German Wax, Black-seeded—Matures in 40 days. Vines medium-sized, very vigorous and hardy. Flowers reddish white or purple. Pods medium in length, borne well up among the foliage; curved, cylindrical, thick, fleshy and of a clear, waxy color, with long, slightly curved point; remains a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet black. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 70c., postage paid.

Refugee—Matures in 32 days. Very popular with market gardeners who grow snap-short Beans for early shipment; its pods are round and of a bright green color; tender, of good flavor and without strings, very productive. Pkt. 10c., pt. 35c., qt. 65c., postage paid.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—Matures in 40 days. The very strong-growing vines yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, handsome, very white and wax-like pods. Of good quality, form and color, are easily sold. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 70c., postage paid.

Dwarf White Navy—Best white Bean for shelling. Pkt. 10c., pt. 35c., qt. 65c., postage paid.



Dwarf Lima Beans

Dwarf Large White Lima (Burpee's)—Matures in 60 days. A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive, single plants often yielding from 150 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima and contain from four to six very large, flat beans of the best quality. Pkt. 10c., pt. 45c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

Fordhook Bush Lima—The very best large-seeded variety. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are medium green, about four and three-fourths inches long, each containing three to five large beans of exceptionally fine quality. Don't fail to plant some of these in your garden this spring. Pkt. 10c., pt. 45c., qt. 80c.

(Continued on next page)



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans

DWARF LIMA BEANS—Continued

Henderson's Bush—Matures in 50 days. A Dwarf Butter Bean, which requires no poles; it grows from 18 to 24 inches high; it is early and productive. We recommend the same for family use, or where it is difficult to obtain poles. Pkt. 10c., pt. 45c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

Calico Bush, or Jackson Wonder—Very prolific and of fine flavor, rich and delicious, but being a speckled Bean, is not so desirable as the White Bush Butter Bean, as, when cooked, the liquor is of dark color. Pkt. 10c., pt. 45c., postage paid. Prices in large quantities on application.

Pole Beans

1 qt. to 200 poles, 15 qts. to acre.

Culture—Pole Beans should be planted after the ground has become warm in Spring. Set strong poles in the ground from 4 to 6 feet apart, before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the Bean down. The Snap Beans can be planted flat and not more than 3 or 4 feet apart and hilled after they are up. Do not cover the seeds more than 2 inches; 1 inch is enough for the Southern Prolific and Creaseback.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—Matures in 55 days. Bright, golden yellow, stringless, tender and of most delicious flavor. Vines strong and continue bearing until frost. Beans clean, waxy white; an excellent shelled Bean also. Pkt. 10c., pt. 45c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

Lazy Wife—Matures in 55 days. The pods are produced in great abundance and measure from 6 to 8 inches in length. Broad, thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless and green-podded. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans, which make excellent Winter shell beans. Pkt. 10c., pt. 45c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

White Creaseback—Matures in 55 days. Seeds white; pods round, with a crease in the back. A good grower, bears abundantly and if shipped will keep better than most other kinds. It sells better in the Spring than any other sort for shipping purposes. Pkt. 10c., pt. 45c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

Southern Prolific—Matures in 60 days. No variety will continue to bear longer. It stands the heat of Summer better than any other and is planted for success; strong grower. Pods 7 inches long, flat; seeds dark yellow or light brown. If planted in July or August, will bear until frost. Pkt. 10c., pt. 45c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

Scarlet Runner—Matures in 75 days. Fine. Excellent for shade vine. Used in

England as a garden Bean. Beautiful flower. Pkt. 10c., postage paid.

Cut Short, or Cornfield—Matures in 90 days. A popular Bean for planting in Corn. The pods are very uniform, resembling the Bush Valentine. The pods are round, short and tender. Pkt. 15c., pt. 40c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

1 qt. to 200 poles or 15 qts. to acre.
Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead—Matures in 65 days. A very prolific sort, producing its long pods in large clusters. One of the best and most profitable Beans for the market gardener, the pod being very showy and produced in great abundance. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 70c., postage paid.

McCasland—A white prolific pole bean of the finest quality. Said to be superior to the famous Kentucky Wonder. Pods are large, deep green and stringless. Filled completely and are of the very finest quality. This is certainly a bean you should plant. Pkt. 10c., pt. 35c., qt. 65c., postage paid.

Van Antwerp's Black Creaseback Pole Bean—This variety was originated near Mobile and is without equal for productive and early qualities. Makes a long, green, round, very tender pod of unexcelled flavor. Can be planted as soon as frost is gone for early and as late as August for Fall crop. Will produce two crops in one season. We have only a limited quantity of seed. Pkt. 10c., pt. 60c., qt. \$1.00.



Van Antwerp's Black Creaseback Beans

Pole Lima or Butter Beans

Small White Lima, Carolina, or Sieva—Matures in 70 days. Vines vigorous, but short, with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, pods short, curved, thin, flat; beans white, small, kidney-shaped. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

King of the Garden Lima—Matures in 90 days. Claimed to be larger, stronger growing, more productive and with larger pods and beans than the Large White Lima. On account of its large pods, it is a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

Large Lima—Matures in 75 days. A well-known and excellent variety. It is the

best shell Bean known. Should have rich ground and plenty of room to grow. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

Challenger Lima—Matures in 85 days. The vines are prolific and the pod large. Dry beans large and of the best quality. We cannot say too much in favor of this Bean. It is early and continues bearing its closely crowded clusters of pods until cut off by frost. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

Calico Pole Butter Beans

Calico—One of the heaviest bearing of the early pole variety. The seeds are colored like the Jackson Bush, or Calico Wonder, but the green Bean is more delicate in flavor. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 80c., postage paid.

Table Beets

5 oz. seed to 100 yds. of row; 5 to 6 pounds to acre.

Culture—The ground for Beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and cover the seed about 1 inch deep. When about a month old, thin them out to 4 or 6 inches apart. In this latitude Beets are sown from January to the end of April, and from the middle of July until the middle of November. In fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year.

Van Antwerp's Mobile Market—Matures in 55 days. A fine strain, shaped like Early Blood Turnip. Has short, upright top, remarkably uniform roots. Skin and flesh dark red, sweet and tender. Very popular with market gardeners. Good for bunching for market and has lasting quality. Pkt. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postage paid.

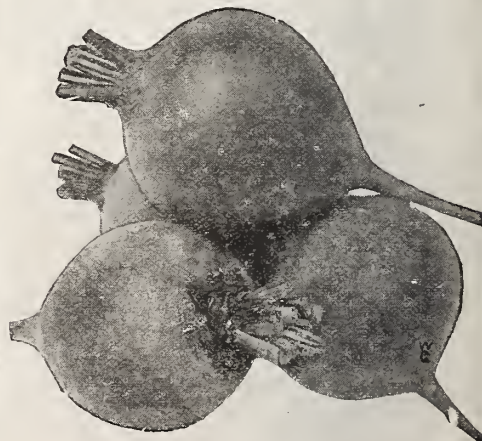
Southern Market—Matures in 50 days. It has been extensively planted by bay gardeners and is preferred by them to any other kind. One of the earliest varieties, regular in shape and of fine Turnip form. Flesh is dark red, exceedingly sweet and of delicious flavor, retaining its bright color when cooked. Pkt. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postage paid.

Early Eclipse—Matures in 42 days. Smooth and round; skin and flesh intense red, fine grained and sweet; an excellent sort for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lbs. \$1.00, postage paid.

Extra Early Egyptian—Matures in 40 days. One of the earliest; of good quality and medium size; a fine forcer; small top. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postage paid.

Van Antwerp's Improved Early Blood Turnip—Matures in 50 days. Popular for market and family use. Dark red color and very tender. The principal variety planted

(Beets continued on next page)



Van Antwerp's Mobile Market Beets

TABLE BEETS—Continued

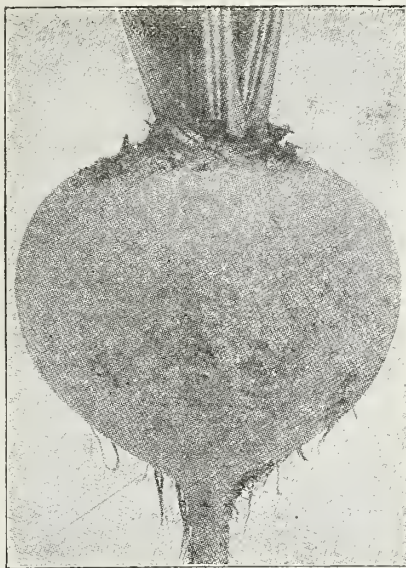
for shipping. Our stock is raised from dark-selected, smooth roots, and cannot be excelled. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—Matures in 50 days. Regular in shape; deep blood-red skin; dark flesh, of excellent quality. Small tap-root and small top. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Long Blood—Matures in 65 days. Not quite as tender as the foregoing variety, and, therefore, not planted at all for the market, and very little for family use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet—Matures in 50 days. Very popular with gardeners, both for shipment and nearby markets. A splendid variety; nearly as early as the Egyptian, but larger and of extra fine quality. Color dark blood red, tender and sweet. Has small top and with favorable season can be used six weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet—The leaves are of medium size, erect, pale green, with whitish ribs and veins. Cultivated for its leaves and leaf-stalks, the former being used as Spinach and the latter stewed like Asparagus. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Van Antwerp's Early Blood Turnip Beet

Cabbage

Culture—Sow in a well prepared seed-bed; cover the seed one-quarter of an inch; keep the ground moist. With late Cabbage (July and August sowings), the ground should never be allowed to get dry from time of sowing until ready to set out. November and December sowings should be made in a frame or sheltered situation. During the Summer the plants will be attacked by the cabbage fly and many other species of insect life. Probably the surest remedy is frequent watering with strong tobacco water. Transplant when about 6 inches high, in rows 3 feet apart and 2½ feet apart in the rows. You cannot make the soil too rich for Cabbage, and the ground about the plants should be frequently and thoroughly hoed. When about half-grown, open a small furrow and drop a handful of cotton-seed meal to each plant and close again. This stimulates them wonderfully, giving them a healthy color and strength to form solid heads.

July and August sowings are the safest, as the Cabbage will be headed before the hard frost sets in. September sowings are sometimes accompanied by failure, the cold in January destroying the Cabbage when about half grown.

One ounce to 3,000 plants, five ounces to acre.

Southern Market—Matures in 100 days. One of the best all-round Cabbages, being a uniform, round, white head, very solid. Averages about 8 to 9 pounds. Good keepers. We recommend this Cabbage to those who plant their own gardens. Can be used raw as well as cooked. Extra selected stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00.

Improved Early Summer—Large, round and very solid heads; almost as heavy as the late varieties and resisting the heat admirably, thus qualifying it for a true Summer Cabbage. Should be sown in November and December in a coldframe and set out end of January. Can be planted much closer than the Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

All Seasons—Matures in 110 days. A greatly improved strain of Early Flat Dutch. Heads very large, round, solid and of fine quality, keeping as well as the Winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure-heading. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. None better for late planting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield—The best early Cabbage, and the one most extensively grown for home and market. Medium size, pyramidal, pointed, firm and solid, with few outside leaves; uniform in shape, size and maturing and of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Louisville Large Drumhead—Matures in about 90 days. Finest strain of Drumhead in existence. Bright green foliage, short stem; heads large, round and thick, valuable for Winter; also suitable for Fall crop if sown early. Pkt. 10c., oz. 45c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Red Dutch—Heads round, of deep red color, remarkably hard. Delicious for pickling and table use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch—Matures in 95 days. One of the earliest Cabbages for its size. A sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Succession—A few days later than Early Summer, but of double the size. Also used as a Winter variety, as its solid heads make it a good keeper. One of the finest Cabbages. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Large Charleston Wakefield—Matures in about 75 or 80 days. A little larger and later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, the heads being as solid, but less pointed and considerably larger. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Surehead—One of the most reliable main crop and late Cabbages. Heads large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid; keeps well and a splendid shipper. Heads will weigh ten to twelve pounds each. Finest quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Beets for Cattle

(Mangel Wurzel)

Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel—Matures in 90 days. An entirely distinct type of Mangel, of recent introduction and is highly prized. In England it is largely grown by dairymen and sheep-raisers; the former prize it for its great yield and the rich character of the milk it produces, while the latter claim that sheep fed upon it thrive better and appear in much finer condition. Differs from other Mangels, having deep yellow flesh to the very core. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c., lb. 75c., postpaid.

Klein Wanzeben—Matures in 60 days. The standard sugar-producing variety; enormous producer. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

White French Sugar Beet—A good stock Beet, but more extensively grown for the manufacture of sugar. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Broccoli

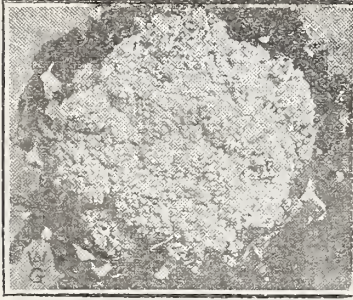
Large White Mammoth—Matures in 150 days. A vegetable similar to Cauliflower. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 35c., oz. 60c., postpaid.



Extra Early Jersey Wakefield



All Seasons



Extra Early Snowball Cauliflower

Cauliflower

Culture—When grown to perfection, Cauliflower is a most delicious vegetable and it well repays generous treatment in cultivation. With a deep, rich soil and abundance of moisture, which in dry seasons must be applied artificially, Cauliflower can be grown well. Frequent and vigorous hoeing and a liberal supply of rich, liquid manure, to keep up a continuous and rapid growth, will produce splendid heads of the most delicate flavor. It facilitates blanching if the leaves are gathered loosely together and tied over the top of the head.

Large Early Dwarf Erfurt—Matures in 90 to 95 days. We think our stock of this is unsurpassed, and want to assure our customers that it is as early as any "Earliest" or "First-Early." Pkt 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. \$2.75, 1 oz. \$8.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Snowball—Matures in 90 to 95 days. Exceedingly early and hardy and is one of the surest to make a solid, compact head. It is growing more and more in favor for planting for the late Summer and Fall crop. Pkt 15c., oz. \$5.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$11.00, postpaid.

Large Algiers—Matures in 110 days. A valuable late sort, sure to head, of the best quality and very popular with market gardeners. Plant large, but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the head so that it will endure uninjured a freeze that would ruin other sorts. One of the very best of the late sorts. Pkt 10c., oz. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Extra-Early Paris—Matures in about 90 days. Heads large, white, compact and solid; of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Being so early it must always be a favorite. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$10.00, postpaid.

Cress

Sow broadcast from early Fall until February and March. Much used for salad.

Upland—A gray-seeded variety and the only one planted for our market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., postpaid.

Water—Can be sown only by the side of running water or near springs. Not much used here. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c., postpaid.

Corn Salad

Sown broadcast from October to February and used as a salad. Very often when heavy frost kills the Lettuce this little plant furnishes the only salad in the market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., postpaid.

Celeriac

Turnip-Rooted, or German Celery—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced, or used with vinegar, they make an excellent salad; are also used to flavor meats and soups. Pkt 10c., oz. 40c.

Carrots

Culture—Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills 10 to 12 inches apart, so that the plants can be worked after they are up.

Extra Early French Forcing—The earliest variety and the best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish-orange colored roots are nearly round. When fully matured they are about 2 inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full grown and while young and tender. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75.

Rubicon—Very symmetrical in shape, a beautiful deep orange color. The stock is so finely bred and the roots have attained such uniform shape and size that they seem to be moulded. The best variety for growing under glass or outside. Grows well under the ground, producing no neck and is hollow crowned. It is not liable to crack like some sorts. Table qualities unequaled. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Long Orange—Matures in 70 days. Roots long and of deep orange color. The flavor is not so fine as that of some other varieties. Valuable for field culture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Chantenay—Matures in about 65 days. A stump-rooted variety, decidedly the best of its class. A half-long sort, unexcelled in quality, uniform in growth; deep orange-colored roots about 5 inches long and 3 inches in diameter at top gradually tapering in a symmetrical manner to the base. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Half-Long Scarlet French—Matures in about 55 days. The most popular variety and extensively grown for market as well as family use. Large, bright scarlet in color, of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c.

French Oxheart—Matures in about 60 days. Can be easily pulled; especially adapted to shallow soils, where longer sorts would not thrive so well. Intermediate length, top-shaped root, fully 3 to 5 inches in diameter; quality extra good, flesh orange red, heart yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Carrots for Feeding Cattle

Large Yellow Belgium—Makes a long yellow root; about one-half of root grows above ground and is easily pulled. A good keeper for late feeding. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



Chantenay Carrot



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Celery

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row. Produce 5,000 plants.

Culture—Sow in a well-prepared bed; shade by means of a cotton tent built over the seed-bed and keep moist; when 5 or 6 inches high transplant. A ditch should be dug spade width and about 6 inches deep, into which must be worked plenty of well-rotted manure. Put the plants about 8 inches apart in the ditch, shade them during the first few days and water them frequently; liquid manure will help wonderfully. As the plants grow, draw the soil around them and gradually earth up so as to blanch the stems for use. Care must be taken not to get any soil between the leaves when earthing up. The first sowing of tall Celery is made in May and June; the half-dwarf and dwarf varieties are sown from July to October.

Golden Self-Blanching—Matures in 110 days. One of the best varieties for our climate and soil and is our principal market variety. Heart is solid, very tender, a beautiful, golden yellow color; the ribs are brittle and of a delicious flavor. It blanches much easier than any other and the stalks never become hollow. The best Celery that can be grown in this latitude. Pkt. 15c., oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

White Plume—Matures in 100 days. Unlike most varieties, this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied, and a few handfuls of earth brought close around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Large White Solid—Matures in about 110 days. It is crisp, but not so fine-flavored as many other kinds. Compact, robust in growth, growing 2 feet in height; leaflets broad, very crisp. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Cardoon

Large Spanish—Large, fleshy leaved. The stalks, rendered white and tender by blanching, are used in stews, soups and salads. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., postpaid.

Chives, or Cives

A hardy, perennial plant of the Onion tribe, growing in nests. The bunches are made up of a mass of little bulbs. Has mild flavor of the Onion. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

Cucumber

4 oz. 100 yards row, 3 lbs. to acre.

Culture—Cucumbers may be planted here as early as March, or as soon as it can be done with safety, as the plant is very tender and will not bear the least frost. If the ground is deeply trenched, the plant is much less susceptible to drought. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart. The ground should be rich. A little guano or fowl manure, or well-decomposed stable manure will be very beneficial. Do not use fresh manure or the plants will die out. Leaf-mould is excellent. As soon as the vines get rough leaves, nip off the extremities to make them stop and they will fruit the sooner. This is called "stopping." A great many Cucumbers are planted here as early as February, or even earlier and are protected by small boxes with pane of glass on top. The boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening if weather permits. Cucumbers are subject, in cool, dry seasons, to the attacks of insects, especially the striped bug and cucumber fly. Dry wood-ashes, or air-slacked lime, thoroughly dusted upon the leaves when the dew is on, will generally repel them and bring the plants forward. Always water the plants with tepid water about noon, unless the days are mild, when it may be done in the morning.

Long Green White Spine—Matures in 55 days. Fruit long, cylindrical, very constant in form and color; flesh crisp and tender; excellent either for pickles or slicing. Those who want a Cucumber longer than White Spine, but with its other characteristics, will find in this variety all they desire. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Gherkin, or Burr (West Indian Gherkin)—Exclusively grown for pickling; the smallest of all; should be picked while young and tender; put in salt water until required for pickling. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c., postpaid.

Improved Early White Spine—Matures in 50 days. Medium size, light green, covered with white spines and turns white when ripe. A good kind for shipping. Used by market gardeners for forcing as well as for outdoor culture and is very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Klondike—Matures in about 55 days from germination. Medium early, white spine; variety of handsome, very dark green color and of excellent quality for slicing.



Klondike Cucumbers

The vines are hardy and productive. Fruit is usually of uniform size and shape and is about 8 inches long. The size, shape and splendid color are the qualifications which make this variety so popular as a shipping sort. Price, pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Davis Perfect—Extra early; long, symmetrical fruits of an intense, deep green color. Has few seeds which, when the Cucumbers are at their best, are so small and tender as to be almost unnoticeable. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Jersey Pickling—Matures in 40 to 50 days. One of the finest pickling Cucumbers. Intermediate between Long and Short Green. Well formed, firm, crisp. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., postpaid.

Early Cluster—Matures in 40 days. Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, holding full size to each end; dark green, but paler at blossom end. Very productive sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., postpaid.

Long Green Improved—Matures in 80 days. A long variety, 15 to 18 inches long when well grown. Very fine and productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Japanese Climber—Matures in 60 days. Valuable in small gardens, as they can be trained on trellises or other support, thereby taking up very little space. The fruits are long and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., postpaid.

Early Frame, or Short Green—Matures in 50 days; 6 to 10 inches long; used for pickles. Productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., postpaid.

Chicory

Large-rooted, or Coffee—The roots are cut in thin slices, roasted and used as coffee, for a beverage. The leaves make a good salad. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Collards

Cultivated extensively throughout the South for Cabbage greens; also makes excellent stock food. Can be sown early and late. Grows 2 to 3 feet high; does not head.

Creole—Matures in 70 days. Old standard sort in use in the South for years. A sure cropper, will stand uninjured. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Georgia, or Southern—Matures in 70 days. A good variety. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow Cabbage, this variety will do well. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

White Cabbage—Matures in 60 days. A variety of Collard with light, whitish leaf, inclined to head. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Dandelion

Large Headed.

A very early and healthful salad. Sow early in drills, 18 inches apart. Pkt 10c., oz. 75c.

Corn, Sweet or Garden

Culture—The ground for Corn should be deeply plowed or spaded, then laid off in hills 3 or 4 feet apart each way. For Sugar or Early Garden Corn, allow three or four plants in hill, of the early sorts, while two plants in hill, 5 or 6 feet apart, is close enough for the large field Corn. Rich, deep loam affords the plants plenty of moisture and nourishment, which the Corn likes. If the ground is not rich, put about a shovelful of decayed manure to the hill. Sow from February until end of June.

In favorable seasons Corn may be planted as late as July and August. Plant four or five kernels to the hill and cover 2 in. deep; when they are up, thin out according to variety. Hoe deep and often while young, drawing the earth each time a little about the stalk, but after the plant is 6 in.

high, shallow surface culture, killing the weeds and grass and loosening the surface by cutting the feeding roots, is all that is needed. Corn is a heavy feeder; you cannot give it too much fertilizer. You can supply this at times and work it in with your cultivator, always taking care not to cut the lateral roots.

Sugar Corn

Country Gentleman—Matures in about 70 days from germination. Ears of good size, fine flavor and produce in great abundance, many stalks having four plump ears. White cob, narrow, deep grain. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c.

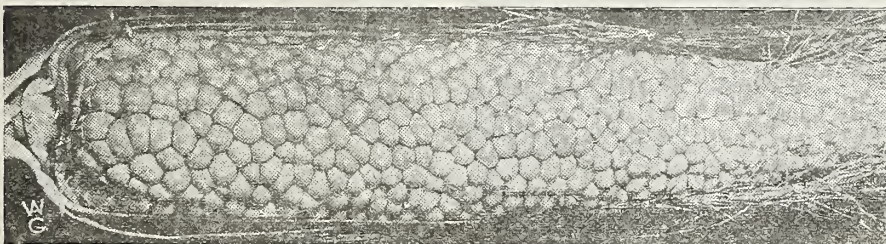
Improved Early Mammoth—Matures in about 80 days from germination. Largest and best Sweet Corn grown. Stalks short, thick; they stand up well, and bear ears of immense size, often measuring 12 inches long and large in proportion; quality sweetest and best. Pkt. 5c., pt. 25c.

Extra Early Minnesota—Matures in about 60 days from germination. Stalks grow about 6 ft. high bearing one or two ears well covered with shucks. Ears eight rowed, about 8 in. long; kernels broad, tender, sweet. Pkt. 10c. pt. 25c.

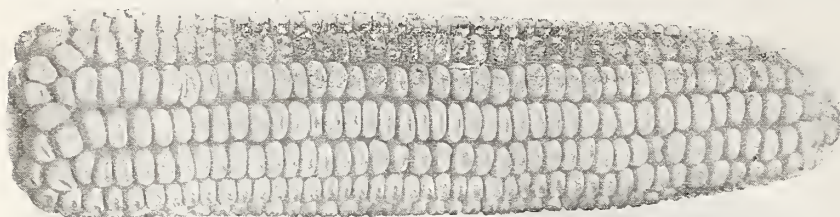
Black Mexican—Matures in about 90 to 95 days from germination. Late sort; dark purple grains—a novelty in Corn. Of the finest quality for home use; less subject to attacks of bud worm than any other variety. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c.

Early Golden Bantam—Matures in about 70 days. An early Sweet Corn with golden-yellow grain of tender and excellent quality; flavor rich and delicious. Is very hardy and can be planted earlier than other garden Corns. Height about 4 ft. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c.

Stowell's Evergreen—A late Corn. Matures in about 80 days from germination. A splendid old standard main crop variety. The ears are large, with deep, tender, sugary grains and remain fit for use longer after maturity than those of any other Sweet Corn. A very productive and hardy variety. Adaptable either as early or late sort; fine for private gardens, market or canning. Pkt. 10c., pt. 25c.



Country Gentleman Sugar Corn



Trucker's Favorite Garden Corn

Early Garden Corn

Adam's Early, or Burlington—Ready for table about 68 days after germination. A popular table Corn, and much planted for first crop. Ears of good size, larger than those of the Extra Early Adams, very sweet and prolific. Much planted by market gardeners. Pkt. 10c., pt. 20c.

Trucker's Favorite—A good second-early Corn to follow Adam's Early, or for late planting to mature quickly. The ears are of good size and produce two to four on stalk. Grain is white, of good depth, tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c., pt. 20c.

Seed Pop-corn

This is peculiarly the boy's crop and one in which he takes as much interest as his elders. The amusement and pleasant hours passed, while sitting around the fireside on a Winter's night popping Corn, leave memories that are always recurred to with delight in after years.

White Rice—The most popular variety of Pop-Corn. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; hence its name. Has no equal for parching. Pkt. 5c., pt. 25c.

Mapledale Prolific—The most prolific variety grown. The kernels are nearly clear white in color; ears are large in size. Pops pure white and is of good quality. Pkt. 5c., pt. 25c.

NOTE—We also carry in stock, the entire year, two-year-old Rice **POP-CORN**, especially for parching. Pops large and white. Lb. 20c., postpaid.

Egg Plant

Culture—Sow in hotbeds in early part of January. When 2 inches high transplant into another frame so that the plants may become strong and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, place plants in open ground, about 2½ feet apart. Very profitable in the South and extensively cultivated.

New York Improved Large Purple Thornless—A leading variety; fruit very large, oval shaped, smooth, deep purple; flesh white and of good quality. The seed we offer is a very fine strain of this popular variety. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c., ¼-lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Florida High Bush—Large fruited purple; very popular with Southern growers. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c., ¼-lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6.00.

Black Beauty—Fruits large, handsome shape and of a rich glossy black. It is as early as any, very productive and thornless. Our stock is true and is as good as can be grown. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c., ¼-lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6.00.

Endive

Culture—A salad plant that is very popular and much cultivated for the market principally for Summer use. Sow in drills a foot apart; or it can be sown thinly broadcast and transplanted, the same as Lettuce. When the leaves are about 8 inches long, tie them up for blanching. This can be done only in dry weather. For Summer use, do not sow before the end of March; if sown sooner, the plants will run to seed very early. Sow for succession during Spring and Summer months. For Winter use, sow in September and October.

Green Curled—Most popular variety among the market gardeners. Beautifully curled leaves, blanching very easily; very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Broad-Leaved Escarole—Of the same good qualities as the foregoing. Leaves broader and less curled. It does not stand the heat so well as the Curled, and is therefore more used for Fall and Winter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Kohl-Rabi

Culture—Sow either broadcast or in drills, afterward thin out to 1 foot apart, or transplant to the same distance. Sow in August and September and again from January till April.

Early White Vienna—The only variety planted in the South. Excellent for the table. Large, light green head and short leaves. Some dealers sell a Kohl-Rabi which makes a high stalk and no bulb; therefore, care should be taken in the purchase of true Vienna. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., ¼-lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Borecole, or Curled Kale

Tall Curled Scotch—Matures in 60 days. Very hardy; will stand our Winters very well; 2 to 3 feet tall; dark green leaves, densely curled and cut. Desirable for Winter use. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

Dwarf German Kale—Matures in 60 days. A vegetable highly esteemed in the northern part of Europe, but very little cultivated in this country. It requires frost to make it good for the table. Treated the same as Cabbage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Leek

Culture—The Leek succeeds best in light, well-enriched soil. Sow broadcast from September till February; when 6 inches high transplant to about 6 inches apart. Put the plants 4 inches in the ground, to make them white and tender.

Large London Flag—A very popular variety; grows to a large size and is of fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., ¼-lb. \$1.00.



Van Antwerp's Early Cabbage Lettuce

Lettuce

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Three pounds to acre. Forty to fifty days from seeding to maturity.

Culture—Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market gardeners. Of course, it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot summer months. The richer and better the ground, the larger the head will be. No finer Lettuce is grown anywhere than in Mobile during the Fall and Spring. The seed should be sown broadcast; when large enough plant out in rows 1 foot apart and from 8 to 10 inches apart in the row.

Van Antwerp's Early Cabbage—Matures in 45 days. Medium size; round in leaf and head; smooth, compact and firm; always heading and slow to shoot to seed—qualities which commend themselves to all who aim to raise Lettuce. Second-early in maturity. We cannot recommend it too highly. Don't fail to try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Large India Curled—Matures in 45 days. This forms the most noble head in the whole Lettuce tribe; the leaves are beautifully curled and when well grown the heads will frequently attain 18 inches in diameter. One of the best Summer varieties for either family use or market gardeners. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson—Matures in 40 days. Makes a curly, loose head, crisp and tender, color very light green, unspotted. Seed white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Big Boston—Matures in 50 days. An improvement on the celebrated Boston Market in size of heads, but identical with it in every other respect. One of the best for forcing; also earliest for outdoor culture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Improved Hanson—Matures in 50 days. In ground well manured and cultivated, the head grows to remarkable size, resembling that of a flat Cabbage and so slow to run to seed that it often fails to form a seed-stalk. The outer leaves are bright green, the inner leaves white and deliciously sweet, tender and crisp; free from any unpleasant, bitter taste. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Paris Cos—These varieties grow strong and upright, producing long leaves, which should be tied up and blanched before cutting, which makes them very crisp and tender. They are quite hardy and will force well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c.

Romaine Lettuce—Matures in 50 days. Long shell-shaped, narrow-leaved; a great favorite in Europe. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., postpaid.

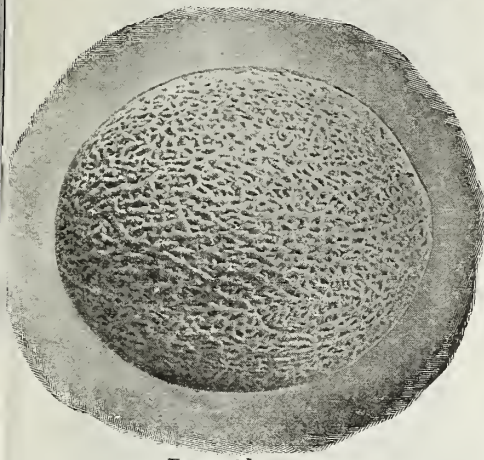
Paul's Hard Head—Matures in 40 days. A very early new variety, forming fine, hard heads within a few weeks after planting. Medium sized, light green, with buttery, crisp leaves. Best of the smooth-leaved varieties. The best Summer header we know of, although it is practically an all season Lettuce. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Iceberg Lettuce—A beautiful variety, being exceedingly crisp and tender, growing a long time before running to seed. A hard header. Splendid for either open ground planting or for forcing under glass. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly folded and blanched to a beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. Pkt. 5c. oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

May King—It is not in the least affected by cold or wet weather, grows very quickly and produces splendid globular heads, which are ready 10 to 14 days in advance of any other and which stands a long time before running to seed. The outer leaves are of a yellowish green, with light brownish tinge, while the inner leaves are of a golden yellow shade. Flavor unexcelled. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c., ¼-lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Mignonette—The heads of which are small, compact; slightly curled edges; tinted brown; of splendid quality. Pkg. 5c., oz., 15c.

Cantaloupe, or Muskmelon



Emerald Gem

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.
Four pounds to acre.

Culture—Sow in hills 5 feet apart; dig into each hill, one or two shovelfuls of well-rotted manure; plant ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but do not allow more than four plants to grow. They should be worked the same as Cucumbers until the vines cover the ground. Never plant them near Cucumbers, Squashes or Pumpkins, as they hybridize very easily and lose their flavor.

Nutmeg—Matures in 65 days. The old, well-known sort; nutmeg-shaped, finely netted; flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c.

New Orleans Market—Matures in 80 days. A truly Southern Melon, largely grown for the New Orleans market, where it commands the highest price. It is large in size, roughly netted and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Rocky Ford—Matures in 65 days. One of the most popular of the small or basket varieties. It is an improved Netted Gem Melon, with sweet green flesh and now has a first-class reputation in the market. The most popular and profitable early variety of Cantaloupe for the entire South,

for shipping, market and home use. Uniform in size, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed; flesh firm, of most delicious flavor; small size, slightly oval in form; skin light yellowish hue when fully ripened. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid; 10-lb. lots, carriage not paid, 65c.

Emerald Gem—Matures in 80 days. Of medium size and deep emerald-green color; the flesh is thicker than that of any other Melon of the same size, is of salmon color and ripens thoroughly to the extremely thin green rind; it is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, juicy and rich. The flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Golden Netted Gem—Matures in 70 days. One of the earliest; globular in shape, very uniform in size and weight, weighing from 1¼ to 1½ pounds each; flesh light green and of a very fine flavor. Productive; keeps well for nearly a week after picking. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

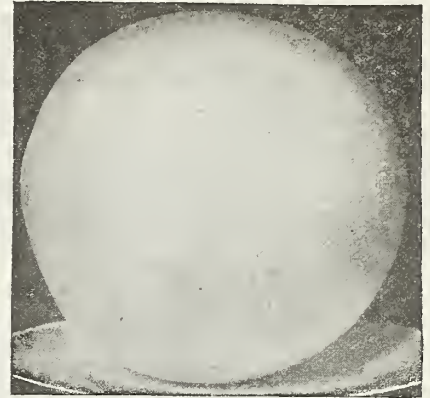
Van's Rocky Ford—Matures in 65 days. Market gardeners' private stock. Perfect type and strain of Rocky Ford Melon, grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by the best Melon growers and has been grown here in the vicinity of Mobile with great satisfaction. Pkt. 10c., ¼-lb. 65c., lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Banana Musk Melon—This is the original Musk Melon. Derives its name from the fragrance of the fruit. When properly grown is of fine flavor and is a novelty every family should grow a few hills of. Will attain a length of two feet, golden color and sweet. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 60c.

Persian, or Cassaba—Matures in 85 days. Large size, oblong, 12 to 15 inches in length, heavily ribbed and netted; skin green; flesh light green. Regular old-time Musk-melon. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 60c., postpaid.

Extra Early Hackensack—Matures in 65 days. A fine early Cantaloupe, which has become one of the most popular of the market sorts, many of our market garden customers preferring it to all others. It very much resembles the old Hackensack in shape but it is fully ten days earlier than that well-known variety. Has a roughly netted skin and dark, thick flesh of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

Southern Beauty—Matures in 75 days. Peculiarly suited to the Southern climate, from the fact that it withstands so



Van's Honey Dew Melon

well the ill effects of our rainy seasons, which seem to come just during the ripening season of this variety of Melon. The very largest of all sorts. The fruits are round, flattened at the ends and have very broad ribs. Flesh is green, fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Van's Honey Dew Melon—"Some better than the best, a whole lot better than the rest." We might stop right there with our description of the Honey Dew Musk-melon. It is a wonderful production, a cross of an African Casaba and the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. We want to say just a few words of its market value. We have taken from the Daily Chicago Trade Bulletin the market on various melons at different times and without exception the Honey Dew was selling at from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per crate more than any other melon on the market. You can eat it in September and keep it until Christmas—it simply gets better all the time. The average size of the melon is 8 to 10 inches in diameter and 8 to 12 inches in length, weight 8 to 12 pounds. The skin is very smooth with an occasional net; it is creamy white when ripe. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, melting and fine grained, can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water; the melon does not shrink in weight; it is not easily bruised and is a splendid shipper. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., ¼-lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

WATERMELON

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards row.
Four pounds to acre. 450 hills to the acre should produce 900 good Melons.

Culture—The same as for Muskmelon, except that the hills should be not less than 8 feet apart and not over three plants allowed to remain in each hill. Select light, sandy soil. The number of valuable varieties for marketing and shipping is limited, many old varieties having been dropped by growers as useless.

Alabama Sweets—Matures in 90 days. Large size, oblong form, thin, dark green rind; flesh a deep red and crisp. Pkt. 5c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Kleckley's Sweet. (Grown by Mr. Kleckley)—Matures in 80 days. One of the earliest Melons to ripen and one of the sweetest and best flavored. It is hard to beat; is splendid for home use and market. Large size, handsome appearance and superior quality. Melons grow 18 to 24 inches in length and 10 to 12 inches through; rind dark green; flesh bright scarlet, with broad solid heart, extra sweet, melting and crisp, being entirely free from stringiness. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid. Special prices on larger quantities.

Florida Favorite—Matures in 90 days. An excellent variety; prolific; earlier than the Kolb Gem, Rattlesnake, or Pride of Georgia, and very fine for table; yet it is as good for shipping as the Kolb Gem or Rattlesnake; more than medium size; colored with light and dark green stripes alternately; flesh deep red, deliciously sweet, firm and crisp. One of the best Melons. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake, or Striped Gypsy—Matures in 85 days. Of large size, light green, with large, dark stripes, and is identical with the Gypsy. Fine market variety. It stands transportation better than most other kinds; a favorite with market gardeners. The seed we offer of this variety is grown especially for us. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Crawford—Matures in 85 days. Without exception the finest and sweetest Melon in the South. It is a strictly local Melon and on account of the great demand and small supply of the true Crawford seed, it has never been introduced beyond Mobile. This Melon is so popular in this market, on

account of its unexcelled qualities, that every Melon that is at all similar to it is sold as a Crawford. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Tom Watson—Matures in 85 days. A famous, big, sweet Watermelon, dark green in color. Melons are long, average large size, splendid shippers and one of the best table quality Melons on the market. Our stock is grown for us with great care on a large plantation where no other Melons are planted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Watermelons in quantities. Special price on application.



Tom Watson

Onion

Prices in Quantities to Large Growers on Request

Culture—In this latitude, the seed should be sown from September 15 to about October 10; if sown earlier, a good many will throw up seed-stalks, which impairs the keeping quality of the Onion. Sow the seed broadcast; protect the seedbeds by using sacks for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, in seven or nine days, the cover has to be removed entirely, but if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill, they are transplanted into rows which may be from 1 to 2 feet apart, according to the method of cultivation, and about 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out the plants.

White Bermuda—The standard variety for shipping. It is light yellow or straw color, flat in shape, growing 3 to 4 inches in diameter, very sweet and mild. (Teneriffe grown.) Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c., ¼-lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Crystal Wax Bermuda (Teneriffe grown)—The only Pure White Bermuda Onion, thus making a ready seller in the retail market. Except in color it is identical with the other Bermudas, having all those desirable qualities of the older sorts combined with much more handsome appearance. Seed of this variety is always in short supply, as it is a very light seeder. Pkt. 10c., oz. 70c., ¼-lb. \$1.90, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

Louisiana Creole—The outer skin is a light red color; very firm, sweet and tender. Though it is somewhat stronger, perhaps, than the Bermuda, lovers of Onions pronounce its flavor superb. It will keep a year if properly handled. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00, ¼-lb. \$2.75, lb. \$10.00, postpaid. Prices in quantity on request.

Yellow Globe Danvers—A standard sort and one of the most desirable; an excellent keeper and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼-lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Large Red Wethershead—Grows to all size the first season from seed; almost round, large size, deep red color and keeps well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼-lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Red Bermuda—Same as White Bermuda, only pale red in color. These two Onions are so mild in flavor that they can be eaten raw like fruit. (Teneriffe grown.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., ¼-lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Prizetaker (American grown)—The largest and handsomest Yellow Globe Onion. They attain immense size, fifteen inches in circumference being often attained. To reach this size it is necessary to start them early in hot beds and transplant so they may have a long season to reach their mature size. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼-lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50. By express, 5 lbs. \$6.00.

Shallots

A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. Generally grown in the South, and used in green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties: The **Red** and the **White**; the latter variety is the most popular. In the Fall of the year the bulbs are divided

and set out in rows a foot apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast and can be divided during Winter and set out again. Late in the Spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried and stored in a dry, airy place. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., postpaid.

Australian Brown—An early and very hardy variety. Should be planted early, on low, wet grounds to get large bulbs. The skin is thick and the color is a rich brown. Is especially noted as a long keeper, as it keeps well into Spring and much longer than other varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼-lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Early ripening, of clear, silvery white color. Very mild flavored and extensively grown for pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., ¼-lb. 85c., lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Onion Sets

Where the seasons are so short that large Onions cannot readily be grown from seed the first season, these are indispensable in getting a crop. Plant about 4 inches apart in drills 12 inches apart, lightly covered, and well cultivated. Prices variable. If sent by mail, add postage at the rate of 10c. per qt.

Silver Skin—Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white, globe-shaped and of mild flavor. The best white Onion grown. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c.

Early White Pearl—The quickest of the white sorts, but not so good as the Silver Skin. Makes large, flat, pearl-white Onions, tender, mild and of good flavor. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c., postpaid.

Yellow Danvers—Standard variety, globe shaped, large size; one of the principal main-crop sorts; keeps well; is a most desirable market and table Onion. Pt. 20c., qt. 35c.

Prices on Onion Sets subject to change without notice.

Bermuda Sets from Sept. 1, to Dec. 1.

Okra

A highly esteemed vegetable in the South, and no garden, small or large is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo." It is also boiled in salt and water and served with vinegar as a salad. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in Spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be 2 to 3 feet apart, and when up, thin out, and leave one or two plants every 12 or 15 inches.

White Velvet—Matures in 50 days. A great improvement on the old white, or Green. Plant of medium height, bearing a large crop of white, smooth tender pods, which retain their tenderness until nearly full size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., ¼-lb. 25c., lb. 75c., postpaid.

Dwarf Green—Matures in 50 days. An extra early variety, very prolific, of dwarf growth. If planted for market it will be in demand only up to the time the smooth long-pod varieties come in, as no rough pods sell well when the smooth can be obtained. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., ¼-lb. 25c., lb. 75c., postpaid.

Tall Green—Matures in 60 days. Produces in great abundance, dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 5c., ¼-lb. 25c., lb. 75c. postpaid.

All Seeds in packets, ounces, quarter-pounds are DELIVERED FREE to any postoffice in the United States.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

Mushroom Spawn

Good Spawn is one of the most important factors in the successful cultivation of Mushrooms, either for use on the table or for supplying the great demand on the market. The Spawn sold by us is carefully made from fresh cultures of the well-known edible Mushroom, the botanical name of which is *Agaricus Campestris*. This Spawn is prepared and supplied direct to us by the most careful and efficient growers. We handle only what are known throughout the seed trade as "Pure Culture" and "English," which come in bricks weighing over one pound and which we have proved both by observation and test to be the most satisfactory in use at the present time. With each order we can furnish directions for preparing the bed and planting the Spawn. One Brick of Spawn, enough for space 3x3 ft., 25c. each and 10c. extra for postage if by mail.

Mustard

This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States and is sown broadcast during Fall, Winter and Spring. It may be used the same as Spinach or boiled with meat as Greens. The White or Yellow-seeded is very little cultivated, and is used chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling.

White, or Yellow London—Matures in 35 days. This is the common white Mustard of commerce, used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Broad-Leaved—Matures in 30 days. Very early variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Southern Curled, or Chinese—The favorite kind in the South. Dark green leaves, with extra-curled edges. Superior to all imported varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Vadco Fancy—Matures in 39 days. The most beautiful of all curled Mustard. Leaves curved outward like a fine ostrich plume, rich, dark green in color. Plants of vigorous growth; to grow to perfection you will have to thin out well. Pkt 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Southern Curled Mustard



Prizetaker Onion

Peas

We pay postage on pints and quarts.

Three quarts of seed to 100 yards row, 1½ bushels to acre.

The Pea being a very important crop with the market gardener, great care should be exercised in procuring good seed. Do not buy cheap Peas, thinking to profit on the price of seed; the difference in the value of the crop might make you lose ten times more. The best seeds are always the cheapest.

Culture—Plant the extra-early varieties in drills 2 feet apart and cover about 2 inches deep. Tall growing varieties should have 3 feet between the rows, while for the very dwarf kinds, such as Tom Thumbs, 1 foot is all that they require. Peas are planted here from August till March, as follows: Extra-early varieties in August, September and the early Spring months; marrowfats from October till February, and wrinkled varieties only in Spring. Plant the dwarf and extra early Peas in rich soil; marrowfats do better in sandy soil without heavy manuring.

Extra-Early, or First and Best—Matures in 48 days. This was the earliest Pea cultivated until the introduction of the Alaska; very popular with the small market-gardeners here who have rich ground. Productive and well-flavored. The stock we sell is as good as any other in the country—not surpassed by any, no matter whose name is put before "Extra-early." Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 75c., postage paid; pk. \$4.00, postage not paid.

Early Alaska—Matures in 50 days. This is an extra-early Pea, blue in color, earlier by a few days than any other kind; very pure and prolific; the best-flavored Pea among the extra-early smooth-podded kinds. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 70c., postage paid.

American Wonder—Matures in 52 days. A wrinkled Pea, of dwarf growth; 10 to 12 inches in height; is prolific, early, of fine quality, and comes in after the Extra-early. Pkt. 10c., pt. 45c., qt. 85c., postage paid.

Sutton's Excelsior—Height of vine, 12 in. New; as early as American Wonder, with much larger pods and more prolific. Pkt. 10c., pt. 60c., qt. \$1.00.

Nott's Excelsior—Matures in 52 days. Robust and vigorous in growth; inclined to throw out laterals from the base of the stock, producing in profusion long, handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor; more vigorous and prolific, with larger pods and more peas than either American Wonder or Premium Gem; height 12 inches; seed green and wrinkled. Genuine stock of this Pea is very limited. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 85c., postage paid.

Champion of England—Matures in 70 days. One of the best late Peas grown; of a delicious flavor, and a very prolific bearer. Height 5 feet. Pkt. 10c., pt. 50c., qt. 90c., postage paid.

Stratagem—Matures in 60 days. A remarkably fine Pea. The vines are almost completely covered with large, well-filled pods. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c., pt. 50c., qt. 90c., postage paid.

Melting Sugar—Matures in 70 days. A class of Peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough, inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the

same way as snap or string Beans. The best of these edible-podded sorts is the Melting Sugar, of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, straight, extremely tender, fine-flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines 3 to 4 feet high. Pkt. 10c., pt. 50c., qt. \$1.00, postage paid.

Black-eyed Marrowfat—Matures in 70 days. Similar to above, but more productive; excellent for field culture. Height 5 feet. Pkt. 10c., pt. 40c., qt. 70c., postage paid.

Thomas Laxton—Matures in 70 days. An extra-early, wrinkled Pea that has proven a valuable acquisition. A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing long, straight, dark green, uniform square-ended pods, containing seven to nine large, richly flavored peas. Pkt. 10c., pt. 50c., qt. 90c., postage paid.

Telephone—Matures in 65 days. One of the most productive of the wrinkled Peas. Of excellent sugary flavor. Pods of large size, containing six or seven peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 10c., pt. 50c., qt. 90c., postage paid.

Dwarf Telephone—(Carter's Daisy).—Excellent new variety; large, well-filled pods; Peas of fine flavor. Height, 1½ feet. Pkt. 10c., pt. 50c., qt. 90c.

Van Antwerp's Bush Pea—Pkt. 10c., pt. 60c., qt. \$1.00.

Packet seed are extra-large, well-filled packets containing, in most instances, two or three times the quantity of seeds contained in the half-sized, poorly filled packets and commission seeds sold throughout the country. Bushel and quantity prices on any varieties given on request.

Pepper

1 oz. to 100 yards row.

Culture—The same as Egg-plant. Avoid planting hot and sweet varieties together, as the sweet varieties will lose their mild flavor and become strong.

Sweet Spanish Monstrous—Matures in 125 days. Of cylindrical form; the ripe fruit is of a beautiful coral red. Sweet and thick-fleshed. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c., ¼-lb. \$1.65, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne—Matures in 110 days. Fruit from 3 to 4 inches long, very strong; when ripe, a beautiful red. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., ¼-lb. \$1.35.

Red Cherry—Matures in 110 days. A small, smooth, round variety of dwarf growth; very pungent. Pkt. 10c.

Red Chili—Matures in 120 days. Very small, bright red, cone-shaped, hot Peppers. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

Bird Eye—Matures in 110 days. Small. It is very hot; used principally for pepper vinegar. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00, ¼-lb. \$3.00.

Bell, or Bull Nose—Matures in 130 days. Produces a very large-sized hot Pepper, which is highly esteemed for pickling, the skin being thicker than in the other varieties. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c., ¼-lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Chinese Giant—Matures in 140 days. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful and rich, glossy flesh and mild flavor commend it as one of the best market varieties. Vigorous in growth; its strong, bushy plants are loaded with splendid large fruits beginning to bear quite early and continuing through the season. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00, ¼-lb. \$3.75, postpaid.



Early Alaska Peas

New Golden Dawn Sweet Pepper—Matures in 110 days. Color, bright golden yellow, in productiveness it is said to surpass any other variety. Entirely free from fiery flavor, even the seeds and pulp have not the least smarty taste. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c.

Ruby King—Matures in 120 days. An exceedingly large and handsome Pepper of mild flavor; the Peppers are of a bright ruby red, from 4½ to 6 inches long, by 9 to 12 inches in circumference. Can be sliced for salad or eaten with salt and vinegar, like Tomatoes and Cucumbers. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c., ¼-lb. \$1.65, postpaid.

Giant Crimson—Matures in 120 days. The earliest maturing of the extremely large, red, sweet Peppers and surpassed by none in evenness of size and shape. The plant is vigorous and upright, growing 2½ to 3 feet high, larger than that of Chinese Giant and more productive. The fruits are of the largest size, ripen earlier than any of the other very large sorts and average heavier, as the flesh is exceptionally thick. Color deep green when fruit is young, deep crimson when matured; flavor very mild. Pkt. 10c., oz. 70c., ¼-lb. \$1.90.

Pimento—This Pepper is absolutely without pungency and extremely fleshy. Largely grown in Spain, canned and shipped to all parts of the world, and greatly relished everywhere. The green pod is excellent stuffed with slaw and pickled or filled with meat and baked. Pkt. 10c., oz. 70c., ¼-lb. \$1.90.

Tobasco—This Pepper plant develops into large bushes, bearing profusely the little bright red peppers in sprays. A matured pepper measures about 1 inch in length. These Peppers are extremely pungent; therefore they are the best for pepper sauce. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c., ¼-lb. \$1.65.



Nott's Excelsior Peas



RUBY KING
PEPPER



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

Pumpkin

Culture—Pumpkins are generally grown in the field, with exception of the Cushaw, which is planted in the garden; but great care must be taken not to plant them close to Squashes or Melons, as they will mix and spoil their quality. Plant in hills 8 to 12 feet apart.

Cushaw Crookneck—Matures in 70 days. There are two kinds, one all yellow and the other green striped with yellow color. The latter is the preferable kind; the flesh is fine-grained, yellow, very sweet, and better than any Winter Squashes which are very little cultivated. The striped variety has been cultivated here for a century and never was found North or West; a few years since it was brought out by Northern seedsmen as "Japan Pie Pumpkin." Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field—Matures in 90 days. Fruit flattened, the diameter being two or three times more than the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color. Tender, excellent quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Virginia Mammoth—Matures in 110 days. The best and most productive variety for the South. Grows to an immense size, is oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavor and splendid keeping qualities. Well suited to our climate, and our seed is Southern raised, which is very necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Cornfield or Connecticut—Matures in 65 days. A yellow hard-shelled variety, growing to large size. Splendid for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Parsnips

Culture—Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart; when the plants are 3 inches high, thin out to 3 inches apart in the rows. Sow from September to November for Winter, and January to March for Spring and Summer crops. 3 oz. seed to 100 yd. row, 8 lbs. to acre.

Hollow Crown, or Sugar—Matures in 80 days. The kind generally cultivated; it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Parsley

Culture—Can be sown during the Fall from August to October, and during Spring from the end of January to the end of April. It is generally sown broadcast. Soak the seed for twenty-four hours and mix with sand; it is very slow to germinate, and sometimes remains in the ground from four to five weeks before making its appearance. 2 oz. seed to 100 yds. row, 8 lbs. to acre.

Champion Moss Curled—Sixty-five days to cutting. Especially recommended for market gardeners, as it stands the winter well; is of strong growth, beautifully curled, of an attractive, emerald-green color; it is the most salable of all varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Plain, or Single Parsley—Seventy days to cutting. The hardest variety; foliage very dark green, with plain leaves, having a strong Parsley flavor, and much preferred in French cooking. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Radish

Prices subject to change without notice.

Six ounces will plant 100 yards row.
Culture—Sow broadcast, in rich, mellow soil, or among other vegetables, where they will ripen soon, and can be removed to give growing room. The red varieties may be sown every month of the year, but during the Summer months they require frequent watering. The yellow and white Radishes are the best for Summer sowing, while the Black Spanish should be sown in October and November.

Postage paid on pound lots; in large quantities we do not pay postage.

Chinese Rose—(Winter). Matures in 55 days. Of a half-long shape, bright rose color. Has become popular the last two years. The best Winter variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.



French Breakfast

French Breakfast—Matures in 22 days. A handsome Radish, scarlet, with the end and the root white. Quite tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.00.

White Icicle—Matures in 24 days. It produces beautiful, long white roots, extremely early, hence decidedly popular for forcing and a splendid sort for light, deep soil for out of doors. It retains its excellent qualities longer than any of the early varieties, not getting pithy so soon. Can be sown under glass from Winter through the early Spring and out of doors in Spring and early Summer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.00.

Southern Market—Matures in 25 days. A fine forcing Radish of bright scarlet color, globe-shaped, and rapid grower; mild and crisp. Will stand heat without becoming pithy; the most desirable Radish for our climate on this account. Stock selected. Should be planted every ten days to always have a fresh supply. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

Celestial or White Chinese—Matures in 50 days. Extra fine, large, white variety, often growing a foot in length by 5 inches in diameter; flesh firm, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Early Long Scarlet—Matures in 35 days. This is a desirable variety; of a bright scarlet color; short top and brittle. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Cincinnati Market—Very similar to Early Long Scarlet Short top. Improved, but deeper red in color and remains a little longer in condition for use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Mixed Radish Seed—Some of all the leading varieties, long, short, round, white, black, yellow and red. Early and late. One planting does for entire season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.25.

White Summer Turnip—Matures in 30 days. A Summer and Fall variety. Oblong in shape; skin white; stands the heat well, but is not much used. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Golden Globe—Matures in 30 days. Stands the heat better than most kinds. Oblong; bright yellow. Should be sown very thinly. Adapted for Summer and Fall sowing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c.

White Olive-shaped—Matures in 24 days. Well adapted for forcing; oblong in shape, quick-growing, and of excellent quality; tender, crisp, brittle. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Scarlet Turnip White-tipped—Matures in 20 days. A very early Radish, quite popular with market-gardeners. A beautiful, deep scarlet color, with white tips; small tops. Selected Stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Chartier's Long—Matures in 35 days. A long Radish, described as deep crimson at the top, shading off lighter, until at the bottom it becomes white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Turnip—Matures in 25 days. Small, round; the favorite kind for family use. Early; crisp and mild when young. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Black Spanish—(Winter). Matures in 70 days. This is sown during the Fall and early Winter. It is olive-shaped, solid and stands considerable cold weather without being hurt. It can be sown broadcast between Turnips or planted in rows a foot apart; thin out from 3 to 4 inches. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.



Early Scarlet Turnip

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

Culture—In March, sow in drills in a shady, moist situation, and when a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches. The following Fall, transplant to a deep, well-manured soil, 4 feet apart, and protect with manure or leaves. It may be more quickly grown by setting out the roots either in the Spring or Fall, covering the crowns every Fall with coarse manure. To obtain the best results, the flower-stems should be broken off when they appear, as the plant is weakened by permitting it to seed.

Linnaeus—Rather early and yielding large crops of large leaves. Best variety for the South. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., postpaid.

Spinach

Prices on SPINACH subject to change without notice.

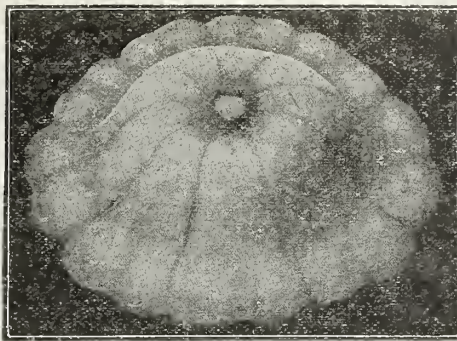
Culture—Sow broadcast in rich ground from September to end of March. As Spinach must be sown very thinly to leave room for large leaves, our market gardeners sow Radishes and Beets on the same land; the Radishes will be sold and the Beets transplanted by the time the Spinach needs more space.

Bloomdale Curled Savoy-leaved—A variety highly popular among market gardeners. The leaf of this variety is wrinkled in the same way as the Savoy Cabbage. It is very hardy and produces nearly twice the weight of old varieties in crop, the leaves being very numerous and succulent. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c., lb. 60c., postpaid.

Broad-leaved Flanders—Has large leaves, 6 inches broad; very succulent. A hardy, good Winter variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c., lb. 60c., postpaid.

Prickly Seeded or Winter—Leaves smaller or thinner than other sort, of triangular shape, very hardy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c., lb. 60c., postpaid.

New Zealand—This is a plant of a different genus; entirely distinct from the common Spinach. It grows 4 to 5 feet high, thrives during the hot weather; can be cut nearly all Summer. New leaves will grow where others are cut off if you preserve the main shoot, and will continue in long bearing, surviving pretty heavy frost. May be sown early in April; plants should be about 20 inches apart. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Early White Bush Squash

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

Culture—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It should be sown in the Fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the Spring previous, deeply spaded, and well pulverized. Sow in drills about 10 inches apart, thin out to from 3 to 4 inches in the rows.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A great improvement over the old sort, growing double in size. Excellent. Pkt. 5c.

Some varieties of Radish and Spinach higher in price on account of scarcity of imported seed.

Tomato

One ounce of seed will sow 100 yards. Ripens for table in 90 to 120 days.

Culture—Sow the seed as thinly as possible, in a hotbed or frame about the middle of January, and in the open ground from March until July. The first are transplanted in the open ground about the middle of March, 3 feet apart, on well-prepared and manured land. As the plants grow, they should be fastened to stakes or trellises to keep the fruit from the ground.

Early Acme—Matures in 105 days. One of the earliest; produces an abundance of medium-sized fruit of a dark red color slightly tinged with purple; of delicious flavor. A good shipping variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

El Primo—Generally uniform in shape, early, of large size, solid, firm flesh, fruit of delicious flavor, deep red color, almost a reddish purple, having very few seeds. Fruit ripens evenly to the stem; the vine is

highly productive. Freer from blight than all other varieties of Tomatoes. We are satisfied that it is better adapted to our climate than all others. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion—Matures in 95 days. Dwarf, stiff habit, needing scarcely any support. Early and wonderfully prolific. Is perfectly round and smooth; of medium size. Pkt. 10c., oz. 45c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

New Tree Tomato—Pkg 10c., oz. 45c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Ponderosa—Matures in 110 days. Often weighing over two pounds. Very regular in shape; contains very few seeds. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Sparks' Earliana—Matures in 90 days. The earliest of the smooth, bright red varieties. The fruiting season lasts only about four weeks. It is quite solid, handsome in shape and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Currant, Cherry or Grape—Matures in 95 days. Best Tomato for catsup, preserves and pickles. The fruit is borne in clusters; very ornamental. Pkt. 10c., postpaid.

Livingston Beauty—Matures in 115 days. Very attractive in appearance, and ripens with the Acme; of a rich, glossy crimson color, with a slight tinge of purple; solid and stands transportation well. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Livingston Favorite—Matures in 100 days. It is one of the largest and most perfect shaped varieties. Ripens evenly and early, and holds its size to the end of the season. Is very prolific, has few seeds, solid flesh, and bears shipping long distances. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Squash

3 oz. seed will sow 100 yds. of row.

Culture—Sow during March in hills from 3 to 4 feet apart, six to eight seeds. When well up, thin them out to three of the strongest plants. For a succession, they can be planted as late as June. Some who protect by boxes, plant as soon as the first of February; but it is best to wait until the ground gets warm. When it is time to plant corn, it is also time to plant Squash.

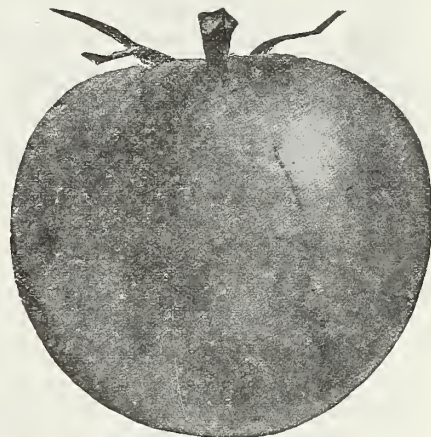
Early White Bush or Patty-pan—Matures in 44 days. Color a light cream; flat, scallop shape, growing in bush form, and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Golden Summer Crookneck—Matures in 44 days. One of the best Summer bush sorts, of a bright yellow color, very warted, early, prolific, and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c., \$1.75, postpaid.

Hubbard—Matures in 60 days. The popular variety for Squash pies. Flesh bright orange, fine-grained, very dry, rich, sweet flavor, fine keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Vegetable Marrow—Matures in 60 days. The favorite Squash in England, and used from the time the blossom drops until matured. Fruit, when matured, oblong, dull yellow, about 12 inches long to 5 inches in diameter; before quite ripe, tender and delicious. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Delicata—Destined to become the favorite Squash for kitchen gardens on account of its great keeping qualities; in our climate it can be stored for a long time without any great trouble. Fruit is yellow, splashed with green; very solid and heavy, sweet, richly flavored. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., postpaid.



Livingston Stone Tomato

Livingston Stone—Matures in 115 days. This variety is recommended for a main crop; is of large size, bright scarlet color, very smooth. Ripens evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; a heavy variety; vines and foliage rank and robust, loaded with very uniform-sized fruit. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Red Trophy—An old favorite; large, red, solid fruit. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.15, postpaid.

Golden Trophy—Matures in 100 days. A large, bright yellow fruit, early and solid. Pkt. 10c.

Pear-shaped Red—Matures in 95 days. Small fruit, 2 inches long to 1 inch in diameter. Used in unbroken form for pickling. Color bright red. Pkt. 10c.

Pear-shaped Yellow—Matures in 95 days. Differing from Pear-shaped Red only in color. Pkt. 10c.

John Baer—Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00.



Sparks' Earliana Tomato

Turnip

Four ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.

Culture—The ground should be deeply plowed and thoroughly broken; Turnips do best in new land. Ground that has been used for any length of time should be manured the previous season. Usually sown broadcast, but the Rutabaga and Large Yellow should be sown in drills 1 foot apart, so as to admit of being thinned out and worked like Kohl-Rabi. Sown in our locality at almost any time of year.

Postage paid on packet, ¼-pound and 1-pound lots. Prices on large quantities on request.

Long White, or Cow Horn—Matures in 70 days. Its quick growth, heavy yielding qualities and fine-grained white flesh render it well worthy the attention of all gardeners. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Southern Seven Top—Matures in 75 days. This, the hardest of all sorts, may be left standing in the open ground during Winter, as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields in the Spring abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is desirable only for this purpose. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Early Red, or Purple-Top Strap-Leaved—Matures in 65 days. Very early, and a favorite market variety. It is of flat form, with small tap-root; flesh fine-grained and sweet. One of the best for table use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Yellow, or Amber Globe—Matures in 65 days. A beautifully formed, yellow-fleshed variety. One of the best for general crop. Flesh very fine and sweet, and keeps well until Spring. Grows to a large size and is excellent for both stock and table use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Early White Flat Dutch—Matures in 60 days. A quick-growing early sort, differing from the Early Red-Top only in color of skin, being pure white. The roots are of good size, sweet, mild and juicy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Snow-White Globe—Matures in 65 days. A finely formed variety of pure white color. It is of a beautiful appearance and good quality, and splendidly adapted to Fall and Winter use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Sweet German, or Hanover—Matures in 60 days. Resembles the Rutabaga in growth: it is a white-fleshed variety very solid and sweet. If sown in the Fall it will keep well until Spring without getting pithy.

like the flat varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Dixie Land, or Southern Prize—Matures in 75 days. Makes large, white roots, in addition to an abundance of salad; hardy; needs no protection from the frost. A good Winter variety for greens. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

White Egg—Matured in 45 days. A splendid quick-growing, egg-shaped variety, with pure white skin, fine-grained and solid flesh of sweet, mild flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Purple-Top Globe—Matures in 65 days. Of same shape as the Pomeranian Globe, but with purple top. Fine variety for table or stock. We recommend it very highly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Large White Norfolk—Matures in 65 days. A standard, globe-shaped variety, very extensively grown both for the table and stock. Sweet, very productive, and grows to a large size. The tops make a fine salad in the Spring if protected during the Winter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Pomeranian White Globe—Matures in 70 days. A handsome, popular variety, useful both for table and stock, and well adapted for Autumn and early Winter use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Yellow Aberdeen—Matures in 70 days. A very hardy and productive Scotch variety, closely resembling a Rutabaga in shape, color and keeping qualities, but is of finer texture, and can be sown a month later. Flesh pale yellow and of fine texture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

White Milan—Matures in 45 days. Extra early; very handsome roots, smooth, and of clear, ivory-white color both inside and out; tender and delicately flavored. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.



Purple Top Globe Turnip

Rutabaga, or Swede

Improved Purple-Top Yellow—Matures in 80 days. This is a selected strain, which makes much larger and finer roots than the ordinary strains. Its fine qualities and productiveness cannot be too highly recommended. The flesh is rich and sweet, which excellent flavor it retains until late in the Spring. Good for table or stock. Pkt. 5c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Improved Purple-Top Turnip—Matures in 90 days. Selected strain, which makes a much finer root than the old or ordinary strain. The flesh is rich and sweet, which excellent flavor it retains until late in the Spring. The roots are globe-shaped like the Turnip and uniform in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Mixed Turnips—Matures in from 45 to 90 days. Equal mixture of all the best varieties, including White Milan. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

OUR SPECIAL STRAIN.
Turnip and Rutabaga Seed have pleased the gardeners around Mobile for the past thirty years.

Sweet Herbs and Miscellaneous Seeds

Aromatic Herbs are those which possess medicinal as well as culinary properties, and should be found in every garden. They impart a pleasant, spicy color, and are quite savory to the taste. To secure the herbs for use, cut them on a sunny day, and spread thinly in the shade to dry.

	Pkt.
Anise.....	\$0.10
Balm.....	.10
Basil, Sweet.....	.10
Bene.....	.10
Borage.....	.10
Caraway.....	.10
Chervil.....	.10
Coriander.....	.10
Dill.....	.10
Fennel.....	.10
Garden Sorrel.....	.10
Hoarhound.....	.10
Lavender.....	.10
Marjoram, Sweet.....	.10
Pennyroyal.....	.10
Pimpinel.....	.10
Rosemary.....	.10
Rue.....	.10
Sage.....	.10
Saffron.....	.10
Sweet Thyme.....	.10
Summer Savory.....	.10
Tansy.....	.10
Wormwood.....	.10
Woodruff.....	.10
Cardoon, Grown for the midrib of the leaf; requires blanching.....	.10

Tobacco Seeds

Imported Havana—The finest Cuban stock, imported from the world-famous Vuelta Valley. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

Dark Tobacco—One sucker; a dark sort, good breadth, long leaf and rich quality. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

Sweet or Little Oronoko—Makes the highest grade of filler known. Cures a rich red; long, narrow, tough and waxy leaf. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

Florida Sumatra—The highest grade cigar wrapper. Brings the best market price. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

How to Make a Hotbed

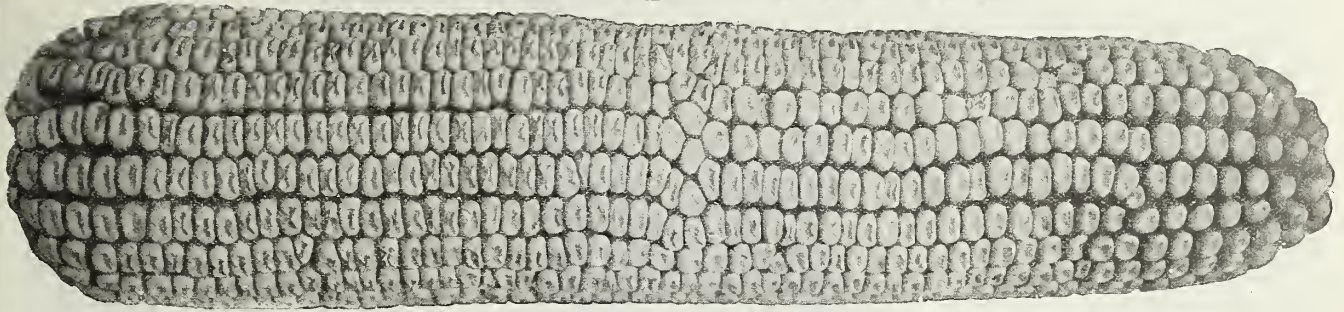
In order to secure a supply of early vegetables, a hotbed frame is indispensable. It can be constructed by any man at a very small cost. It consists of a wooden frame, generally 6 feet wide and from 6 to 16 feet long, according to the supply of early vegetables required; one side to be at least 6 inches higher than the other, the frame to be subdivided by cross bars, and each division covered by a glazed sash. After completion, place it on the manure bed, prepared in the following manner: The frame should face

the south or southeast; fill in about 10 inches of rich, pulverized soil, and allow it to stand a few days, giving it air by slightly raising the sash, so that the fiery vapor or steam may escape. The seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Eggplant, Pepper, Tomato, and many other varieties may be sown, and the plants planted out as soon as the frosty weather is over.

Preparing Manure for Hotbeds—Fresh stable manure only, not exceeding six weeks old, is suitable for this purpose. Turn it over into a compact heap, protect from heavy rain or snow; allow it to remain so for about eight days, when it should be made up into the requisite form to suit the frame. Where the ground is quite dry, a very good method is to dig a space about 18 inches deep and put the manure therein; tramp it firmly and evenly; place thereon the frame and sash; put in the rich earth, and in about four days sow the seed, having previously stirred the earth freely, to destroy any seeds or weeds therein.

A Coldframe is a single construction of boards for Wintering Cabbage, Lettuce or Cauliflower, for planting out early in Spring. Select a dry, southern exposure; form a frame from 4 to 6 feet wide and as long as required. The back should be 14 inches and the front 6 inches high, with a cross-tie every 6 feet. Seeds of Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, sown in the open border early in September will be ready to plant in the coldframe about the end of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on all pleasant days, but keep closed in severe weather.

Van Antwerp's Field Corn



Van Antwerp's Prolific Seed Corn

We can produce as good Corn here as they do in the North and West, but you must have good Southern grown seed.

GIANT TENNESSEE OR SOUTHERN BEAUTY RED COB.

110 TO 120 DAYS.

The largest Field variety. Ears run from nine to twelve inches. Seed grown in Tennessee River Valley. Especially adapted to bottom and strong soils. Qt. 20c., pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

EARLY WHITE SNOWFLAKE.

Matures in about 90 days after germination. This variety is of late introduction; good for both field and roasting ears. It is early, produces good-sized ears, grows about 8 feet high, has two good ears to the stalk. Extensively grown in Alabama and Georgia. Pkt. 10c., qt. 20c., gal. 60c., pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

CHAMPION EARLY WHITE DENT.

Matures in about 95 days from germination. Has deep grain, comparatively small cob and makes a fine growth of fodder and stalk. Pkt. 10c., qt. 20c., pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

MAMMOTH EARLY YELLOW DENT CORN

This produces mammoth ears. Maturing in 90 to 110 days. Ears are well filled out with solidly set deep kernels of a beautiful golden yellow color. Stalk is rugged, growing 8 to 10 feet high. Price, pt. 10c., qt. 20c., ½ pk. 60c., pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

STRAWBERRY.

110 DAYS.

Produces a large ear, 10 to 12 inches in length, 14 to 16 rows to the ear. Grains large and deep; cob small and red. Makes a large growth of fodder. Is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier Corn is dried up; withstands drought. It is a white corn, striped or strawberry grains appearing in the ears; hence its name. However, the red grains make white meal, as the color is only on the skin of the grain. It is one of the best Corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter and is much superior to flinty Corns. Qt. 20c., pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

VAN ANTWERP'S PROLIFIC

This Corn is especially adapted to the Gulf States, since it is a native Corn grown in Mobile County. Selected and improved in every way possible to increase the size of ear and yield of the crop. Will produce from two to four to stalk. Of medium size, with small cob, very long and close kernels. The stalks grow from 7 to 9 feet high and have very heavy foliage, which makes it an ideal Corn for ensilage. This Corn yielded 75 bushels to the acre on fairly fertile soil in Mobile County, Ala. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., ½ pk. 70c., pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

VAN ANTWERP'S MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

We do not hesitate to recommend as the best Corn for late planting this variety, becoming more popular every year. Our stock of this has established for itself a splendid reputation as a drought resisting Corn throughout the entire territory. It is a white Corn having purple grain running through, and excellent quality in flavor. The ear is medium size, with husk growing so closely as to be practically weevil and worm proof; stalks about eight feet high, with ordinary weather. The roots run deep and spread, can be planted any time from May

until August, can be planted after other crops have been gathered or failed, can be planted the driest weather if seed are pressed firmly in the ground. Price, \$1.15 pk., \$4.00 per bushel.

ALL CORN PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC.

Medium size ears, very prolific. White cob, small, the very best all-round Corn for this locality. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., gal. 65c., pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

HICKORY KING.

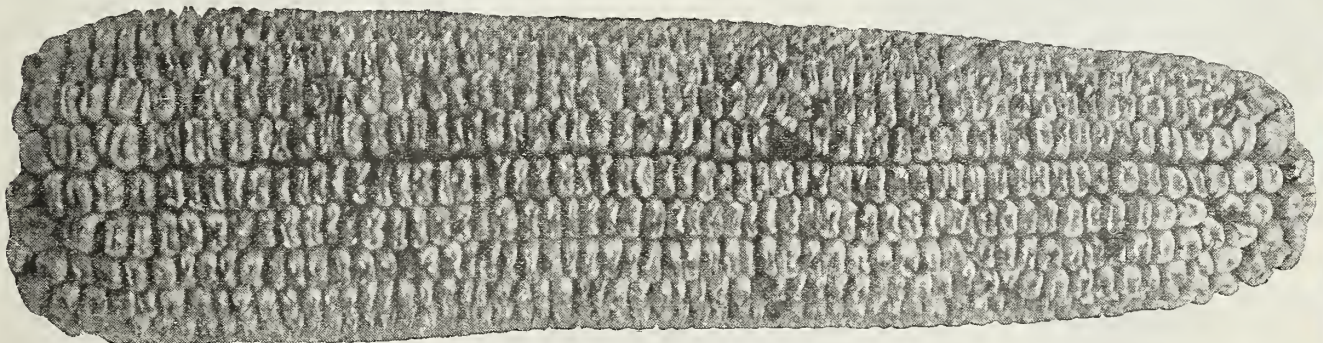
Matures in about 110 days after germination. A field Corn of recent introduction. It has proved itself all that is claimed for it, and is the largest-grained and smallest-cobbed pure white Dent Corn in the world. It is very early. The ears are from 7 to 9 inches in length, and are generally borne from three to five on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by the shucks, a great consideration in field Corn planted in the South. Pkt. 5c., gal. 65c., pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

EUREKA ENSILAGE CORN.

The best known Silage maker. Grows tall with an abundance of fodder and averages two good ears on good ground. If you have a silo to fill don't try common seed on poor soil. Plant a small acreage of Eureka and make it rich. Seed for this season limited. Place your order early, can be planted in June or after oats. Pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.

Matures in about 105 days from germination. The standard variety of yellow Corn; considered by many the best feed Corn that is produced. Very quick maturing and heavy yielding field Corn. Pkt. 10c., qt. 20c., gal. 65c., pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.



Improved Golden Dent Seed Corn

Clover and Grass Seeds

The Clovers are the basis of successful farming and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other Grass or forage plants. The presence of lime in the land seems necessary for the best success with Clovers and a good application of lime is always of decided benefit to both Clover and Alfalfa and on soils deficient in this respect it is sometimes uncertain to get good stands, whereas, when lime is used freely, it nearly always results in good stands and good crops of Clover. The best time to apply lime is either before plowing or just after the land is broken up (before harrowing), and the quantity of lime usually applied is from 1,000 lbs. per acre on light or loamy land and 2,000 lbs. per acre on heavy or stiff lands. An application of land plaster at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, as a top dressing in the Spring will also benefit the Clover very considerably. The best fertilizer to use, either at seeding down Clover or as top dressing, is ground animal bone.

Land well set in Clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. The clovers are also almost indispensable for best results in hay and pasturage mixtures.

BEST TIME AND METHOD OF SEEDING.

All of the Clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the Spring or Fall, excepting Crimson, Bur and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is adapted only for seeding in the Spring. While Crimson and Bur Clovers are for late Summer or Fall seeding only.

The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are also quite largely sown at the last working of Corn and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these Clovers will yield full cuttings the following season and the chances for securing stands of Clover when sown at this time are found by experience to be fully equal to sowing at any other time.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.

Valuable perennial Clover, growth of fine texture; pinkish blossoms. Not a very deep-rooted Clover. Alsike will thrive on new ground with very little preparation. It will prove more valuable for a pasture than for hay. Lb. 50c.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

An annual rank growing Clover, of great value for Winter and early Spring pasture, makes splendid hay when cut just as it comes into bloom. One of the best green maturing crops to turn under in field or orchard. Should be sown from August to December. When sown by itself, twenty-five to thirty pounds are required to the acre; sown with grain or vetches, fifteen pounds would be sufficient. Crimson Clover, like all Clover, enriches the soil and is well adapted to our Gulf Coast. Price, lb. 25c., postpaid. Write for prices in quantity.

Remember all prices subject to change.

WHITE CLOVER, FANCY.

A small, creeping perennial, used for pasturage and in mixtures of lawn Grass. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



LESPEDeza



Field of Alfalfa

Melilotus, Bokhara Clover or Sweet Clover.

Sown and used quite largely in some sections as a forage and soil improving crop, and is particularly valuable for thin lands or to sow on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully, and it also gives the inoculation necessary for the best success with alfalfa. For feed or forage it should be cut when quite young, for when it gets old, cattle do not relish it, and it is not of very high nutritive value. It is also largely used for sowing for bees. Lb. 35c., postpaid.

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE.

A leguminous plant, very nutritious and rich in protein. Clover-like, growing 2 to 5 feet high. It requires a rich, calcareous soil; must be well drained. If the soil is devoid of lime you should furnish it. Lb. 50c., 10 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.

RED CLOVER.

Probably the most valuable of all crops for temperate latitudes for grazing, green forage and hay. As a soil improver Clover is highly esteemed. Its roots penetrate to great depths, bringing up plant food from the lower soil as well as absorbing and fixing nitrogen from the atmosphere. Lb. 50c. Postpaid. Prices subject to change.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

In seeding both Clover and Grass seeds it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed and then harrowed and re-harrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your Grass and Clover seed, covering with a light or brush harrow, or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and Clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep and if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of Grasses and Clovers.

FOR LATE SUMMER AND FALL SEEDINGS.

It is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen, and the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil and break the surface crust and then sow your Grass and Clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

JAPAN CLOVER OR LESPEDEZA.

A low growing leguminous plant, thrives under conditions that no other Clover or Grasses will, very desirable as it enriches the soil and is of value for pasture during late Summer, when other things have died out. Unless cut late or heavily pastured it will re-seed the field. On rich bottom land it grows tall enough to cut for hay, although the most valuable purpose of this Clover is the furnishing of a Summer and early Fall pasture. Sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre in the Fall of year with grain or grasses. By mail, lb. 50c., postpaid. Write for prices in quantity.

BUR CLOVER.

Is an annual Winter legume and is prized in the South for a Winter pasture, either by itself or with Winter grains. This plant belongs to the same family as Alfalfa and the cleaned seed is very much like the seed of Alfalfa, although it is planted almost entirely in the bur. After making its appearance above ground, Bur Clover is of a rich, dark green color, the leaves usually have a dark spot near the center, always toothed and longer than Red Clover. The plant produces a small yellow flower, makes seed and dies out. It will re-seed the ground, but no growth will ever be made from the old roots. Its chief value is its ability to fertilize the soil and making a good Winter and Spring pasture. Sown with Bermuda Grass they make an all-year pasture. Price, lb. 25c., postpaid; bu. (10 lbs. in bur). Prices on request.

Grass Seed

Van Antwerp's Lawn Grass Seed

For Winter lawns—Sow seed from October to end of February.

Van Antwerp's Winter Lawn Grass Seed, per lb., 50c., pk. \$1.75, per bu. \$5.50. Quantities to use—1 lb. to 200 square feet and 100 lbs. for one acre.

Preparation for Sowing.

For new lawns the ground should be deeply plowed or spaded, cultivated and smoothed to break up all clods. Remove all trash and pulverize as finely as possible. If the earth is not rich enough, use well rotted stable manure or bone meal and phosphate in equal parts.

Five (5) pounds Commercial Fertilizer will cover 300 square feet or seven hundred and fifty (750) pounds to the acre.

Sow seed for Winter lawn from October, November and December, using Van Antwerp's Special Winter Lawn Grass Seed. For Summer lawn, sow in March and April, using Van Antwerp's Bermuda Grass Seed.

For renovating old lawns, harrow or rake over the old grass, especially in the bare spots, applying one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) or one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) amount of seed with a good application of fertilizer, then rolling the lawn until soil becomes firm.

Pull out or cut with knife weeds or coarse grass which spring up from all newly cultivated soils. Cut grass often, but not closer than two (2) inches. In dry weather a thorough watering once a week in the evening will prove beneficial.

FANCY KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

A good pasture Grass, forming a fine sward. It thrives best in dry, well-drained lime soil, makes a very good lawn, but not as fine as our regular lawn Grass. Lb. 50c, postpaid.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS.

(*Lolium Perenne*.)

Very quick-growing Grass, which makes fine showing within four weeks' time of



SUDAN GRASS

planting; bright green in appearance. Lb. 25c., postpaid.

BERMUDA GRASS.

While looked upon as a pest by many on account of its persistent efforts to spread through its underground and surface runners, we believe it to be the best Summer pasture Grass for the Central and Lower South. It grows on all kinds of soil from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand and furnishes abundant and nutritious pasture. No pasture Grass will give you so great returns when given as little fertilizer as will Bermuda. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 to 6

pounds per acre between April 1st and June 15th. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold and under favorable conditions requires 21 to 30 days to germinate. Lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Is a vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay; is also excellent for pasture Grass and succeeds well in nearly all soils; it is grown in orchards and parks where partly shaded; it matures early and will stand frequent cutting. 14 lbs. to bushel. Per lb. 50c., per bu. \$5.50. Will quote prices upon request. Will require 2 bu. to sow an acre for pasture.

SUDAN GRASS.

Undoubtedly the most productive hay crop in the South. Four to six crops can be grown every year, and two to three tons per acre from each cutting.

Second only to Alfalfa or Timothy as hay, easily cured and the greatest drought resister on earth; feeders go four to six feet in soil. It does not impoverish the land, as it draws nourishment from very far below the surface. It must be sown each year. Very dense foliage and practically adapted to every soil in the land.

Unquestionably better adapted to the South than any other section of this country. It does well when mixed with Cow Peas and Soy Beans. It should be planted in the Spring, at the end of February, or the end of March for best results, but can be planted most any time in the growing months. It should be planted in rows twenty to twenty-four inches apart. The best tool for planting on a small scale is a garden drill with which it can be done very accurately. Three to five pounds of seed will plant an acre. It can also be sown broadcast when it will take about seven to ten pounds. It will yield as much tonnage, however, when planted in rows, as it can then be cultivated and it responds to cultivation as well as do other plants, for it is given plenty of room to stool. It is far ahead of sorghums, having more feeding value, can be cured in less than half the time, is much easier to handle and bale, and will not sap the land.

We offer you the World's Best Seed. Don't risk purchasing inferior stock and risk getting immature seed mixed with Sorghum or Johnson Grass. Your safest plan is to buy direct. Price, by mail, postpaid. 1-lb. 25c. Write for prices on quantities.

WE RECOMMEND AND SELL

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

To Inoculate Your

ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES AND ALL OTHER LEGUME CROPS

Small Cost Large Returns Easy to Use No Labor Expense

MULFORD CULTURES contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

MULFORD CULTURES are "different" and should not be confused with other brands.

The **color** is different (they are dark, almost black, due to a special ingredient added to increase the growth and activity of the bacteria).

The **count** is different (bacterial counts show fully twice as many bacteria as in the old-form cultures).

The **bottle** is different (being sealed—an important feature which prevents all possibility of contamination from the outside air).

INCREASE YOUR CROPS—IMPROVE YOUR SOIL

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil and thus increase your yield of wheat, cotton, corn and other non-legume crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase your yield.

MULFORD CULTURES are scientifically prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxines, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the **MULFORD CULTURE**, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

ALFALFA (Lucerne)
CRIMSON CLOVER
SWEET CLOVER
WHITE CLOVER
RED CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER
Mammoth Clover
Burr Clover
Yellow Clover
Berseem Clover
COW PEAS
SOY BEANS
CANADA FIELD PEAS

PEANUTS
VETCH
Horse Beans
Velvet Beans
Perennial Peas
SWEET PEAS
GARDEN PEAS
GARDEN BEANS
LIMA BEANS
Lupins
Sainfoin
Lespedeza
Beggar Weed
and others

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

PRICES

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

5-Acre Size.....\$5.00 ("A DOLLAR per ACRE")

1-Acre Size.....1.50

Garden Size (1-4 Acre)......50

(These prices include delivery on freight shipments.)

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase your yield and at the same time increase the nitrates and enrich and renovate your soil by Nature's own method?

FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE SENT UPON REQUEST,

Miscellaneous Field Seeds

Dwarf Essex Rape

A Great Big Hog Crop.

Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants, its many uses being fully considered, has ever been introduced in the South. It is an annual, bearing close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the Rape Plant and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant, which may be eaten off by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for cattle, sheep and swine. Rape is one of the finest pasture crops you can plant for a quick crop. While it contains more water than some of the other plants, the dry matter of Rape is worth more as feed, pound for pound, than that of Alfalfa, Clover or Vetches. This is because Rape is very high in protein (muscle, flesh and blood builders), and in ash (which makes the bone). Thus, when Rape is pastured by hogs, which are being fattened on corn, it balances the ration and little additional feed, such as skim milk, etc., is required.

CULTURE.

Sow broadcast at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre during July, August, September, October and November and then again in the Spring if necessary. A common practice is to sow it with small grain, so when the grain is harvested the Rape will grow and afford fine pasture for poultry, sheep, hogs and cattle. Take, for example, the putting of Rape along with Oats in the Fall. It is certainly a splendid way to get an abundance of feed for practically nothing. It is best to sow your Rape about ten days after the Oats are planted. Sow broadcast, or it could be drilled. Either way will get results. You can also plant the Rape at the same time you sow the Oats at the rate of five to six pounds to the acre. When wanted for pasture, allow eight to ten weeks for it to attain maximum growth. It grows best in cool, moist weather, and the time for sowing usually depends upon when the crop is to be used. For continued hog pasture, sow Rape early and at successive intervals. Give your hogs a treat, put down an acre or two of this flesh-making food. Prices, lb. 30c., postpaid; 10 lbs. \$2.50



Hogs in Rape Field

Seed Wheat

Prices, etc.

FULTZ.

A smooth-headed sort, producing a good-sized grain; very prolific and exceedingly hardy. A standard variety for the South. Plant 1 to 1½ bushels to acre.

RYE.

This crop is very popular through the Southern States for a Winter crop. Planted for early green food and for turning under, as well as the grain. Excellent to sow with Vetch. Sow from July to December; 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

ABRUZZI RYE (Italian).

Introduced by United States Agricultural Department. Seed are 25 per cent larger, less elongated and fatter than native rye, and have a bluish cast. A tremendous yield of grain and forage, two to three times as much as ordinary rye. Best rye known for grazing, cover crop or seed purposes. Comes much earlier than other ryes. Stools heavier, makes double the seed and forage on them as made by other ryes. In big demand for grazing and for Fall and Winter cover crop. Should make 25 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. Has made 25 bushels.

WINTER BARLEY.

Free from rust or fly; stools out and makes fine Fall and Winter grazing; far richer as green feed or soiling than Rye. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre from July to November

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

Usually a very profitable field crop, the seeds of which are used for bird and poultry foods and required in enormous quantities. Sunflowers are planted and cultivated about the same as Corn. Will yield a profitable crop of grain for the Winter feeding of poultry. Pkt. 5c., lb. 25c., postage paid. Quantity prices on application.

Seed Oats

WINTER TURF OATS.

Produce enormous yields of the finest quality Oats. Afford splendid Fall and Winter grazing. Winter Turf Oats sown early are as hardy as Wheat. When sown early they furnish excellent grazing during Fall and Winter months, and this can be kept up even until the first of March, when, if cattle are taken off, they will produce enormous yield of grain. Some of our customers claim that this Winter grazing does not affect them in yield at all. To large intending purchasers we will gladly submit samples of Winter Turf Oats, and we wish them to make careful examination of the husk and grain. The grain is one and one-half times as large as ordinary Spring Oats, husk very thin, so that virtually the whole grain is meat, and this means 20 to 25 per cent superior value for feeding. The straw is fine quality, not too stiff, and they make excellent sheaf Oats as well as for threshing.

RED RUST-PROOF OATS.

Very popular throughout the South, especially on the light, sandy soils of the coast region. Also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other Oats are inclined to rust. Make a large yield of fine heavy grain. Usually sown both in Fall and Spring. Price fluctuates. Present prices, pk. 50c., bu. about \$1.50. Prices in quantities upon application.

BURT, OR NINETY-DAY OATS.

The most popular variety, used for Spring in the South, especially the extreme



Red Rust-Proof Oats

Southern States, where they mature fully a week earlier than the Red Rust-Proof. Usually free from rust, clean; vigorous growth of straw; a good yield of grain.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

Entirely different from the Cow Peas, required to be sown early in the Spring and making their crop ready for cutting in May or June. Make a most satisfactory and large-yielding early forage crop. Can be sown in open weather during December, January, February and March, and make large yields of most nutritious food, which can be used either green or cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to the Cow Peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre, but a light seeding of Oats, Rye or Barley will increase the yield and help to support the Pea vines. Price fluctuates. About \$6.50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT.

Grown both for the flour and for poultry feed and especially for pasture for bees, for which it is excellent. We have found that the Japanese variety is preferable, being earlier, more productive and does not require as much per acre. Sow 1 bushel broadcast in May to July per acre; the weight is 52 pounds to the bushel. Bushel about \$4.00.

UPLAND RICE.

There is big money in growing Upland Rice. The Upland sort is very much like the lowland Rice in growth, but it is a type that grows well on upland. It should be planted in drills and cultivated like Peas and Beans. Should be cut when ripe and stored the same as Oats or Wheat. It possesses very high feed value and is largely eaten by all classes of stock, fowl, etc. Price, postpaid, qt. 25c., postage paid, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

SPANISH CHUFAS.

A nut-grass for feeding hogs, for which purpose it is excellent. After the crop has matured, the hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of gathering them. Before turning in the hogs, pull up a few of the roots and strew on top of the ground in order to give them a taste, and then they will go from end to end of the field. Very productive, nutritious and fattening. Can be planted as early as April to the middle of July. Qt. 40c., pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.00.

TEOSINTE.

A most valuable and enormous yielding, continuous cutting forage crop. We strongly recommend this to be generally sown as it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the Summer. Makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than Corn fodder. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds to the acre, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00, by mail, postpaid.

Millet Seed

There are several different types of millet; in fact, the sorghums in some localities are known as millets. But there is a wide difference in the character of growth of the millets that we handle, but all are of considerable importance to the South and their virtues and uses are clearly defined under the separate headings.

TENNESSEE GOLDEN MILLET.

The true large-headed, tall German or Golden Millet. On good soil the plants will grow often $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of broad leaves and a very large head, and cut when the head is about half-grown, produces a large tonnage of very desirable hay. It is very quick in maturity and is often headed out and ready to cut within six weeks after sowing. Plant any time from April to the middle of August. The hay is very easily cured, and, if cut in the morning, is generally ready to stack late in the evening of the same day. It is very necessary to sow millet on good land for the

best results, and at least one bushel should be sown to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, the seed sown broadcast and covered very lightly. We offer pure Southern grown cultivated millet as follows: Lb. 20c. postpaid. Write for price in quantity.

PEARL OR CAT TAIL MILLET.**(HORSE MILLET.)**

This plant is known under several different names, such as Pencillaria, Horse Millet, etc. There are two or three different types of the plant, but the character of growth of each is practically the same and no distinction is shown in describing the usefulness of this plant. The seed of this plant are small, about twice the size of German Millet, of a yellowish brown or grey color and is of an irregular or pointed shape. The plant is an annual, producing broad foliage very much like sorghum or Teosinte. It is spreading in character, and, after being cut, will stool out enormously, often producing two dozen or more shoots from the same plant. Its principal use is for cutting and feeding green. It will produce an abundance of fodder which, however, will powder up badly, and it is generally more economical to cut and feed green. It grows very rapidly after getting a start and if seasonable will bear repeated cuttings. The green forage is very nutritious and relished by all classes of live stock. It is particularly valuable for cutting and feeding green to cows and horses from July until frost. It should be sown in drills and cultivated like sorghum or corn, requiring only about five pounds of seed to plant an acre. On good soil it is sometimes sown broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. Price of seed, lb. 15c., by mail, postpaid, 35c. Write for price in large quantities.

Peanuts

The Peanut should be one of the most important crops in the South. One of the best forage plants we have. Being a leguminous plant, it is a soil-improver, storing up free nitrogen in the ground. The demand for peanuts is growing rapidly, a number of products are now being manufactured from them. The vines make a most delicious and nutritious hay, relished by all live stock as well as hogs. Making one of the best hog pastures. The Peanut plant belongs to the Pea family, the roots bear numerous nodules or nitrate sacks, through these sacks the plant is able to draw its nitrogen from the air. This plant bears its seed or fruit under ground, but not on the roots as a great many think. A small stem springing from axil of the leaf bears the flower, and after the flower is fertilized the tip of the pistil grows into the ground, soon after it has pierced the ground, its lower tip enlarges and becomes the pod, inclosing seed which is called nuts or peas. 30 lbs. to the bushel.

LARGE IMPROVED VIRGINIA.

Very profitable; the most grown for commercial use. Large pods and kernels with fewer imperfect nuts than the long sorts. Lb. 25c.

SPANISH.

The most erect variety grown. Nuts small and rich in oil; is most productive in our climate and has solid, well-filled pods. Lb. 25c.

IMPROVED VALENCIA

A most desirable and productive variety. Certainly a distinct improvement in appearance over any variety now in common use. The pods are close and well filled, containing from three to four nuts to each pod. Very mild, sweet flavor, a most valuable and desirable variety, destined to supersede very largely the old Spanish Peanut. Lb. 25c.

**Spanish Peanuts****Sorghum****Prices of Sorghum and Kafir Corn on Request**

One of the most profitable hay plants that can be grown in the South. If properly handled, nothing produces more wholesome hay. Sorghum may be sown any time from March to middle of August. Two cuttings can always be made, and sometimes three. If sown broadcast, two bushels should be used to the acre. If sown with peas, one-half of this amount would do. If planted in drills, a peck will answer. If grown for syrup, only about half a peck is required to the acre. Sorghum should be cut for hay when it begins to form heads, or can be cut much sooner if smaller stalks are desired. Great care must be exercised in curing to prevent damage or injury from overheating, the object being to prevent the product becoming sour. Sorghum is very exhausting on land, and will not prove profitable on thin land except it be fertilized.

CAUTION.

Some claim that Sorghum is not injurious to live stock when green, and that it can be fed sparingly, but it is a fact that death frequently occurs from eating green Sorghum. No stock should be grazed on it, because it is much safer to cut and feed sparingly. Sorghum is more profitable made into hay, when it affords a most wholesome food.

EARLY AMBER.

Not desirable for syrup. Early in maturity, produces a small stalk and is mainly used for sowing broadcast for hay. Plant from March until August and under favorable conditions will produce from one to three cuttings. The seed, most of them, have a black husk. Price, by mail, postpaid. lb. 25.

ORANGE SORGHUM

Used largely for the production of forage or hay, as well as the production of molasses. It is a medium late variety, producing a large heavy stalk; stands up well and contains considerable more juice than the Early Amber. It makes a fine bright molasses and an excellent quality of hay when properly cured. When grown for forage or hay it will produce about 25 per cent more tonnage to the acre than Amber. But the hay, unless sown very thickly, will be somewhat coarser, although sweeter. The seed are large and of golden yellow color. By mail, postpaid. lb. 25c.

**Tennessee Golden Millet**



Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE

This is one of the Sweet Sorghums that has been incorrectly sold as sugar cane. Very rank and vigorous growing sorghum, making a heavy and exceedingly juicy stalk and a large yield of syrup. It matures late but makes heavy yields of green forage for feeding live stock or for filling silos. Write for prices on large lots. 1 lb. 25c., postpaid.

KAFFIR CORN.

It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with Cow Peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Sown in this way, the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the Cow Peas off the ground, and this causes a larger growth of Cow Peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with Cow Peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out. White Kaffir, 20c. lb., postpaid.

BROOM CORN.

The Improved Evergreen, being the best variety for our section or locality, commands the highest market price. Price of seed, lb. 30, postpaid. Price of quantities on application.

Field or Cow Peas

It has become necessary to reduce the high cost of fertilizer, and Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, it being much more economical to cut off the crops of vines and cure them as hay or forage crop; then turn under the roots and stubble, thus enriching the soil.

FERTILIZING COW PEAS

Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on Cow Peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands, or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of Cow Peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by applying a light dressing of nitrate of soda or of ground bone.

Where Peas are sown in drills and worked, it is better to apply fertilizer at the time of working. If sown broadcast, apply the fertilizer at the time the Peas are sown, and rake the fertilizer in with the peas.

TO GROW FOR HAY.

They are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried Peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on Corn.

FOR ENSILAGE.

They are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green Corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired. Cow Peas can be sown in May, June or up to the middle of July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

SOWING COW PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.

Cow peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir Corn, Sorghum, Soja Beans or Corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers the past two seasons has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with Cow Peas is Soja Beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of Soja Beans to one bushel of Cow Peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the Soja Bean seems to hold up the vines and harvest better with Cow Peas than any other crop. Where Kaffir Corn or Sorghum is sown with Cow Peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of Kaffir Corn or Sorghum with one bushel of Cow Peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow Millet with Cow Peas for hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where Millet is sown with Cow Peas it will, of course be desirable to some quick-growing variety of Cow Peas, such as the New Era or the Black. Three pecks of German Millet and the same quantity of Cow Peas should give a liberal seeding.

California Black-Eye—An extremely early sort, maturing peas in six or eight weeks. The pea is large, kidney-shaped and has a distinct black eye. It may be called bunch variety, as it does not put out any long runners except when planted in Corn. When planted in the open it does not make any runners to amount to anything. Very productive, yielding from 10 to 20 bushels of peas to the acre. Two crops can always be made, and if seasons are favorable, three crops can be taken off the same land in one season, provided the first crop be planted in early April. In quality it surpasses them all. Lb. 20c., postpaid.

Iron—Has proven to be disease and drought proof. Vigorous in growth, medium early to mature; will retain its leaves and foliage better and longer than any other kind; very prolific bearer. Well adapted for sowing at the North. Seeds small. Lb. 20c.; bushel price on request.

Wonderful or Unknown—Makes an enormous growth of vine, but requires a full growing season to make its crop; it surpasses any of the Cow Peas in productiveness. Lb. 20c.; bushel price on request.

Whippoorwill—A favorite bunching sort. Has brown speckled seed; easy to gather on account of bush habit. Lb. 20c.; bushel price on request.

Clay—Quite a favorite with many; has a clay-colored seed. Is a splendid land improver, prolific both in yield of peas and vine. Lb. 20c.

Early Black-Eye, or Bush—About two weeks earlier than the Large Black-Eye. Grow more in bush shape, holding the peas well off the ground. On this account it is quite a favorite as a garden Pea. Valuable to market gardeners who grow their Peas to sell green on the market. Can be sown early or late. Lb. 25c. postpaid.

Gallivant, or Lady—Peas are very small in size, but are of a fine, rich flavor; a most superior table Pea. The most desirable of all varieties to grow for home use. Known by many as the Lady Pea. Lb. 25c., postpaid.

Taylor—A large speckled Pea, making a large growth of vine and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, upright in growth and a most valuable and promising variety. Has proved very popular wherever it has been sown. Lb. 20c. postpaid.

White Sugar Crowder, or Forty Day—Largely used for early Peas. Grow upright, bushy and under ordinary conditions do not need support; very prolific and grow larger than ordinary Cow or Field Peas; very compact in pods; peas are flattened from being so close in pods. Lb. 25c., postpaid.

Brabham Pea—60-day, two crop Pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt resistance, and the other resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to wilt as Iron. A small, hard, speckled pea about the size of Iron and New Era. Will make two crops. Agricultural tests (Washington) yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says: "Brabham peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." This is practically the New Era Pea, combined with the anti-wilt qualities of the Iron Pea. As the New Era, in the middle portion of the U. S. has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so, when stocks can be had, the Brabham, on account of its wilt-proof qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the most valuable Pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger Peas. Vigorous prolific seed, hard and retains vitality. Hold leaves better than others. Can be planted with Fall grain, will lie in the ground all Winter, and will germinate next Spring. A Florida grower says: "My 20 acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second growth came which made a full, large crop of peas." Lb. 20c.

NOTICE—Prices fluctuate, so we will be pleased to quote prices on request.





Velvet Beans

One of the best plants for the production of feed and as a restorative crop in rotation. It is not quite as good as the Cow Pea for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines are so long and tangled that it is difficult to cut and cure, though when cut early and well cured the hay is of excellent quality. It makes an immense amount of Fall and Winter grazing, produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in a fine condition for any following crop. In this respect it is far superior to Cow Peas and the cost of planting is very much less than Cow Peas, as it only requires about a peck to a peck and a quarter to plant an acre, and one bushel will sow three or four acres easily.

It is principally used for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is one of the best crops that can be grown. Grazing usually begins at about the time of the first frost, and may be continued through the winter, as both vines and beans remain in an eatable condition. The beans are quite hard when mature and dry, but are eaten readily in the Fall and again when they become slightly softened in the late Winter, so that all are consumed before the ground is ploughed in the spring. Dairymen find that it gives the greatest stimulus to milk production when grazed in the fall, while beef growers value

it more highly for winter grazing. Hogs usually find plenty of good feed left by the cattle. The vines frequently grow fifty feet long and set great clusters of pods, which are soft and hairy like velvet. Should be planted from March until May at the rate of one peck per acre. The plant will not grow until the soil and weather both become warm. Plant in rows four feet apart, drop two or three seeds in a hill, the hills being three feet apart. They can also be sown broadcast and plowed in. They soon make rapid growth and completely cover the ground with a thick mass of leaves.

30 Day Earlier Velvet Bean—The improved striped variety recently come into prominence, has the same keeping qualities as old Florida Speckled Velvet, but matures fully thirty days earlier, is, in our opinion, the best of Velvet Bean family. Prices on application.

Osceola—One of the most desirable, easily grown; matures medium early.

VETCH, HAIRY OR SAND.

One peculiarity of this plant is, that often the first year it is planted, either a poor stand or feeble growth will be made and you may be discouraged from planting it again. The failure is generally attributed to poor seed, which is not so, but is due to the absence of proper bacteria in the soil, which needs inoculation. Our Southern farmer should give this plant more attention. The feed value of Vetch hay is very high, being equal pound for pound, with wheat bran; so from this it is easy to realize its feed value. The question of suitable soil for Vetch is less important than with most crops. It grows anywhere the Cow Pea thrives, on thin, sandy lands, unproductive to Cow Peas, on lime lands, where Cow Peas do not produce good crops of seed. It is seeded in combination with other grains like Oats, Wheat, etc. If Vetch is sown by itself, not less than thirty pounds should be used in seeding an acre; where sown with other grains, about half this amount will answer. Vetch is one of the best leguminous plants for renovating and enriching the soil with nitrogen. Price, lb. 45c., postpaid. Write for prices in quantity.

SOJA OR SOY BEAN.

The Soja Bean is considered by a great number of farmers as one of the best milk-producing plants we have, being held by them superior to Cow Peas. It is a drought-resisting forage plant, will thrive in any kind of soil, is rapidly becoming popular throughout the South. There is no other plant that

contains any higher percentage of fat and protein in such easy digestible form than the Soy Bean. Enriches the soil in which it is planted by gathering free nitrogen from the air. Seed should be inoculated with Farmogerm. The Mammoth Yellow variety is more desirable for the South than all other sorts. This variety makes the heaviest growth of foliage, more resistant to drought and disease, and decidedly the heaviest producer of the Bean. Soja Bean will endure more water than Corn. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c. Write for price on quantity.

GENUINE SIMPKINS PROLIFIC COTTON SEED.

Has been very popular in Mississippi and Alabama during past years and is both early and prolific. The quality of staple is the very best, and it is very rarely that we see any of its branches that are barren. We have the genuine seed grown by Mr. Simpkins. Prices quoted on application.

Irish Potato Seed

The Potato prices on this page are subject to change.

Bliss Triumphs, or Red Bliss—(Sometimes known as Stray Beauty)—This variety has come to the front very rapidly within the last few years, and is now one of the standard seed varieties shipped from the South and Southwestern States. It is one of the earliest kinds grown and matures quickly. The tubers are round and uniform in shape, eyes slightly depressed and of a beautiful bright red color. It is one of the hardest varieties known, and is not susceptible to rot, scab or disease; in fact, it can be grown on the most heavily manured land without danger of rot. Pk. 90c., bu. \$3.50.

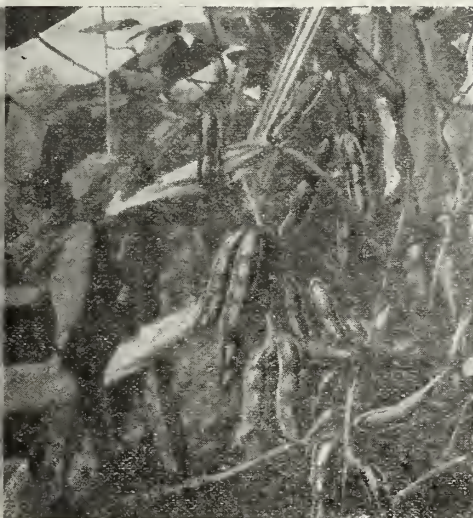
Irish Cobbler—The Irish Cobbler is one of the most reliable and fast becoming one of the most popular of the early varieties. It is of handsome, cream-white color and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly and a good keeper; in short, the best all-round early Potato now on the market. We have under cultivation, each season, a large acreage of this variety, and can furnish our customers with clean, pure and handsome seed while the supply lasts. Pk. 90c., bu. \$3.50.

Early Rose—The genuine Early Rose still remains the standard early variety, and is too well known to need particular description. Though costing more than some of the cheaper red varieties (which are often substituted and branded as Early Rose), they are still raised at their best, and strangely enough, are fast superseding some of the more recently introduced early red sorts. Pk. 90c., bu. \$3.50.

Peerless—A handsome late variety, large yielder and profitable all-round Potato, white in color and of fine appearance. Pk. 90c., bu. \$3.50.



Irish Cobbler Potato



Osceola Velvet Beans

Flower Seed for the South

The following list of Flower Seeds contains a few varieties which are desirable and which will do well around the Gulf section. We have selected them and will put them up in packages ourselves, so that our customers who are interested in the culture of flowers can obtain better results for their labor. Some varieties, which are biennials in Europe or the North, flower here the first season if they do not, they generally do not flower at all, as they are usually destroyed by the continued long heat of our Summers. Some grow quicker and attain greater perfection than in a more northern latitude. The secret of success in growing flowers is to pulverize the soil fine and light enough so that it will not bake after a rain; make rich with well-rotted manure, as flowers thrive better in very rich earth. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to make light, so that it may be easily rubbed to a powder. Soils that are heavy will retain too much water and will sour.

Sowing the Seed—Sow either broadcast or in drills, as desired.

Covering—A good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed; press the soil firmly. Small seed cannot come up if covered too deep.

Watering—Seeds and small plants are better watered with fine spray; a regular bulb plant and flower sprinkler is best, as it will not pack the soil or break the small and tender plants. During the period when growth is most rapid, the plants require copious supplies of water to reduce the food to an assimilable condition and particular pains should be taken to keep the soil supplied with requisite amount of moisture to effect this purpose without causing any soggness; to do this you must have good drainage.

Pretty Effects in Flower Beds—Care should be taken in transplanting or sowing if you wish to have a pretty and effective flower garden. In bedding the flowers, be careful to place the dwarf plants on the edges and the taller varieties in the center of a four-sided bed, or against the fence, if your bed is in this position.

Annuals attain full growth from seed, flower and die in one year.

Biennials grow from seed one year, bloom and die the next; though if sown early some varieties bloom here the first season.

Perennials last for several years, blooming annually after the first season. Planted early in our latitude, some varieties will bloom the first season.

AGERATUM

Mexicanum—Profuse bloomer bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole Summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in Summer and as pot-plants in Winter. H. A. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

AMARANTHUS

Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 ft. apart. H. H. A. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

ANTIRRHINUM, OR SNAPDRAGON

A hardy perennial, blooming first season if planted early. Undoubtedly one of the best cut flowers, and makes one of the most showy and brilliant border plants. Fine mixed tall, pkt. 5c.

Antirrhinum—Dwarf mixed. Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM

One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the Summer and Winter; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

Sweet—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. Pkt. 5c.

Saxatile—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H. P. Pkt. 5c.



Aster

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow)—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H. A. Pkt. 5c.

ASPARAGUS

Sprenger—A very graceful, attractive fern-like plant, perfectly adapted for either pot culture or hanging basket. The dainty sprays, when the plant is well cared for, attain a length of from 2 to 3 feet. Also useful for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

Plumosus Nanus—This graceful Asparagus is an excellent house plant, succeeding under almost any conditions. Pkt. 10c.

ASTERS

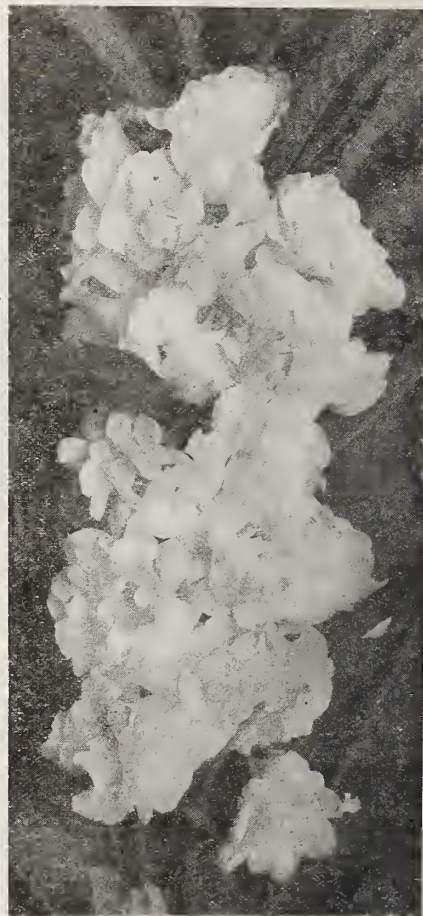
This grand old Fall favorite of our grandmothers' garden still continues to beautify our gardens. By gradual selection this plant now blooms from early Summer until frost and its usefulness as a cut flower is unlimited. Sow in open ground in May, or cold frames, spent hotbeds, boxes or pots in house in March and April, covering the seed with about ¼-inch of good rich soil; when the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil nor in soil that has been planted to Asters for two or three years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the Aster Blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

Giant Branching Asters—Beautiful Asters for cut flowers. Quite different in several respects from any Aster known. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are very large, very double, borne on long, stiff stems and the colors clear and handsome. **White, Flesh, Pink, Rose Pink, Crimson, Lavender, Purple.** ½ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c. All colors mixed, ½ oz. 20c, pkt. 10c.

Peony-Flowered Perfection—Bears large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored flowers, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across; shaped like a Peony. **Pure White.** Pkt. 10c. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Japanese Giant—Entirely distinct from all other Asters. The flowers are of immense size, measuring from 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with long petals curiously twisted. **Mixed colors.** Pkt. 5c.

Comet Asters—Handsome and distinct. The flowers are of immense size, often 5 to 6 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese Chrysanthemums. **Pure White.** Pkt. 10c. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Balsam

China Asters—General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c.

Aquilegia—Single, mixed, 5c.

Aquilegia—Double, mixed, 5c.

BALSAM

(Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-Me-Not).

Balsams have been so greatly improved by cultivation, proper care and good seed, that a single flower is now the exception rather than the rule. The plants are tender and should be planted after all danger of frost is over; the plants prefer a rich, moist, or even wet, sandy loam. Good results are obtained by pinching off all the secondary and weak branches. The seed is large and germinates quickly. Sow Balsams from February until August. During dry weather they require plenty of water.

Double Camellia-flowered—Extra-fine mixed, as double as a Camellia, which it resembles; white, blotched with various colors. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

Double White—Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM APPLE

Vine same as Balsam Pear, but fruit is small and round. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM PEAR, or MOMORDICA

A curious annual climber with yellow blossoms and gracefully cut foliage. Used as a shade vine on trellises. The fruit, its chief curiosity, is pear-shaped and has a warty skin. Pkt. 10c.

BALLOON VINE

Otherwise known as Love-in-a-Mist. A fast-growing annual climber, having small, white blossoms followed by seed-vessels which resemble balloons, hence its name. Flourishes best in a light soil and sunny exposure. Pkt. 10c.

BEGONIA

Rex—Has large, handsome leaves with markings of green and gold, red and bronze; very desirable on account of its beautiful coloring and rich growth. Requires shady location and moist soil. Grown extensively as an ornamental house plant. Pkt. 25c.

Vernon—Compact grower, with glossy green leaves, edged with bronze. The blossoms, of a brilliant, rich scarlet, are borne abundantly. Pkt. 10c.

BRACHYCOME

(Swan River Daisy)

Is one of those beautiful little plants which, both on account of its fern-like foliage and handsome flowers, should be generally cultivated. It is a free flowering dwarf plant, height 6 inches, effective for edgings, beds or rustic baskets. In cut flowers there is always a place for it. In mixed colors from dark blue to white. Plant from October until Spring. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

COREOPSIS, or CALLIOPSIS

A very showy plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If seed-pods are removed as soon as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER

A beautiful climber, the charming little canary-colored blossom bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings partly spread. The plant has a fine, luxuriant, rambling character; will run 20 feet high. The flowers will be more brilliant and numerous if planted in light, moderately rich soil. Tender annual climber. Plant from March. Pkt. 5c.

CARNATION

A general favorite for its delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomer in the garden and almost indispensable for Winter flowering. To extend the life of the plant, keep the blooms picked off. Height from 1 to 2 feet. Extra choice double mixed. Pkt. 15c.



Cosmos

CASTOR BEANS

(*Ricinus Zanzibariensis*)

Annual. Majestic plants, growing 10 to 15 feet high, with leaves measuring about 30 inches across, and range in different plants from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems. Of very thick growth in rich soil, and an elegant plant for the lawn. Mixed, pkt. 10c., oz. 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The beauty of these royal flowers of the Orient is well known. They grow easily from seed and flower freely during Summer and Fall months. The foliage is a rich dark green, finely cut, quite ornamental. Plants grow 12 to 18 inches high. **Double Coronarium, Mixed** pkt 10c. **Double Coronarium, White**, pkt. 10c.

COBAEA

A handsome, very rapid-growing annual climber; hardy and under favorable circumstances, will attain the great height of from 20 to 30 feet in a single season. Has most attractive, large, bell-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10c.



Canna

Calendula (Pot Marigold)—Continuous in bloom until frost. 12 inches high. Double mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT

A most highly prized annual, especially used for cutting. It is best to sow the seeds where the plants are to bloom, thinning out to about 6 inches apart. Give rich soil and plenty of water. Sow seed in September and October. White, pkt. 10c., mixed, pkt. 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

A most easily grown and attractive garden plant, with large, beautiful shaped blossoms. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

CANNAS

One of the finest bedding plants for the American soil. It has a most tropical appearance with its broad, green leaves and large spikes of brilliant flowers. If potted in the Fall it will make a most satisfactory house plant, blooming all Winter. The seed should be soaked several hours in warm water before planting. Pkt. 10c.



Columbine

COCKSCOMB, or PRINCE'S FEATHER

Cockscomb, or Princess Feather—An old time garden flower of great popularity, furnishing the gayest possible decoration; retains its brilliant coloring long after being cut; commonly grown out of doors. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 10c.

COLUMBINE

An early-flowering, hardy and very attractive perennial, greatly admired on account of its peculiarly shaped blossoms and great variety of colors. Pkt. 5c.

COLEUS

Plants with richly colored foliage of different colors, suitable for bedding, borders and pot culture. Although perennials, they attain perfection the first season from seed. Choice, all colors mixed, per pkg. 20c.

COSMOS

A very showy annual, quite hardy and rapid growing, forming bush-like plants 5 to 8 feet high and covered with large, single dahlia-like flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to the Gulf climate and will bloom here almost the entire summer, but principally in the Fall and early winter. The variety most suitable for our climate is **Cosmos bipinnata**, in various shades and colors. Although not a novelty, this species of plant has become quite a favorite. Particularly fine for cutting and house decoration. Can be planted out as early as April. **Giant Pink**, pkt. 10c. **Giant White**, pkt. 5c., oz. 35c. **Giant Crimson**, pkt. 10c. **Kiondyke Golden**, pkt. 10c. **Mixed**, pkt. 5c.

THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL COSMOS.

Lady Lenox, White—Pkg. 10c.
Lady Lenox, Pink—Pkg. 10c.

CYPRESS VINE

A most beautiful climber, with delicate dark green feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright star-shaped rose, scarlet and white blossoms, which, in the bright sunshine, present a mass of beauty. Planted by the side of the gallery, tree or stake and trained properly, there is nothing prettier. For best results, sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow in April. Will climb 10 to 15 feet. **White**, pkt. 10c. **Mixed**, pkt. 10c. **Scarlet**, pkt. 10c.

THE CARDINAL CLIMBER

Without a doubt is the most brilliant and new annual climber that has been introduced for many years; growing rapidly and blooming profusely, very early and continuing until frost. The flowers are a rich glowing scarlet. We find that very few of the flowers will produce seed. But each seed will produce in good, rich soil a most beautiful vine, twenty to thirty feet high, with dark green foliage, resembling the Japanese Maple.

We have a limited supply of seed, 10c. per pkt.



Eahlla

DAHLIAS

These grand Autumn flowers can be as easily raised from seed, and bloom the first season, as when grown from the roots. They should be sown early in the house to secure early blooming. When not convenient to plant under glass, sow as soon as it is warm enough. **Double mixed**, pkt. 15c.

Do not fail to plant several Dahlia bulbs and read carefully Page 63 of Summer Flowering Bulbs.

NOTICE—Special Prices will be cheerfully furnished upon written request when quantity is wanted.

DAISY

(Bells Perenis)

Well-known little favorites, especially valuable for edging and borders, for early Spring flowers. Sow in September and October in rich, cool, partially shaded place and cover in cold weather with a little straw. Set the plants 6 inches apart. Flowers are most abundant in Spring. Cover seeds about one-sixteenth of an inch. Tender perennial; grows 6 inches high. Not all plants will come double from seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. **Double Mixed**, pkt. 5c. **White or Pink**, pkt. 5c.

FEVERFEW

A hardy annual, bushy in shape and bears clusters of white, button-like blossoms which are very useful for cutting; desirable for both bedding and pot culture. Pkt. 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Marvel of Peru)

Hardy annual. A very showy plant; old-fashioned, but none the less beautiful on that account. The French call it Bell de Nuit—Beauty of the Night. Plants require about 4 feet of space. The flowers, of many varied colors, are produced in great profusion. Will grow in any common garden soil from seed sown in open ground. Grows 2 feet high. **White**, pkt. 5c. **Variegated**, pkt. 5c. **Mixed**, pkt. 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

An old-fashioned but ever-popular flower with its delicate blue blossoms; does best if planted in a shady, moist location. Blooms the first year if sown in the early Spring. Those desiring Spring blossoms should sow the seed in the Fall. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c.

GLOXINIA

Very attractive for house or garden blooming; has handsome, bell-shaped flowers in great varieties of rich colors. We recommend it as a pot plant. **Fine Mixed**, pkt. 25c.

GAUILLARDIA

(BLANKET FLOWER)

Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting; should be sown where they are to bloom; 1½ feet. **Annual Mixed**, pkt. 5c. **Hardy Perennial Mixed**, Pkt. 5c.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

Desirable for many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. They grow from 20 to 30 feet. The flowers of some are very beautiful and striking. The full-grown Gourds may be used as dippers, bowls or sugar-troughs, while the small ones make good toys for the children. **Fine mixture**, pkt. 5c.

Dish Rag or Luffa—The inside fibre of this Gourd makes an excellent dish-cloth; it is always sweet and clean as long as any of it is left. Pkt. 5c. **Dipper-shaped**, pkt. 5c.

Japanese Nest-Egg—Resembling in size, shape and color a hen's egg. Makes good nest eggs, as they are not affected by the condition of the weather. Pkt. 5c.

GERANIUMS

To grow this plant successfully from seed, the seed should be sown very early in the house, using a light, sandy soil. Transplant into small pots and set out in the garden as soon as it is warm enough. The principal attraction in growing Geraniums from the seed is that you get such a variety, and with it often some that are entirely new. **Splendid mixed**, pkt. 10c. **Zonale Varieties**, pkt. 10c.

Sweet Scented Geraniums—Per pkt. 25c.

BABY'S BREATH (Gypsophila)

Bushy, free-blooming plants, producing great numbers of small white flowers in loose, graceful panicles. They are especially valuable in making bouquets. **White and rose mixed**; pkt. 10c.

HELIOTROPE

Among fragrant flowers, the Heliotrope is one of the sweetest. It is a fine pot plant for Summer blooming, is well adapted for bedding and can be made to produce through the Winter if proper care is given it. Easily grown and produces flowers in all shades of blue and also white. For bouquets no flowers are finer, they are so dainty. **Fine mixed**, pkt. 10c.

Hop—Japanese Variegated—Rapid summer climber, in three or four weeks' time attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, resembling the common Hop, but being an annual, attains full perfection the first season. The foliage is luxuriant, making a dense covering. Price, pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK

In its present state of cultivation, the Hollyhock is very unlike its parent of old times; it ranks with all the new favorites. No plant is more useful for a background to a flower garden. The flowers are as double as a Rose, in colors from pure white, red and purple to a deep yellow. Sow in light soil, cover seed ¼-inch deep. **Double choice mixed**, pkt. 10c.

HYACINTH BEAN

Also called Climbing Dolichos, or Japanese Wistaria Bean. A very pretty climbing vine. All kinds mixed. Sow in Spring after danger of frost is over. Pkt. 5c.

ICE PLANT

Fine for rockwork, hanging baskets, etc. Foliage thick, flowers frosted and wax-like. Pkt. 10c.

KOCHIA

(KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA)

Often called Mock Cypress, or Mexican Fire Bush. It is easily grown from seed, forming oval bushes 2 to 3 feet high, with light green foliage deepening in color as the summer advances until it becomes a deep crimson. Flowers which appear are of a rich red, though small. Price per pkg. 10c.

LOBELIA

Bedding Queen—The most remarkable of the Dwarf Lobelias, forming handsome little bushes which are entirely covered with large flowers of the deepest purple, contrasting most charmingly with the pure white eye. A late bloomer. The very best Lobelia for beds, borders or pots. Pkt. 10c.

White Gem—A good sort for ribbon and carpet bedding; also for pots. Pkt. 10c.

Victoria—A half-hardy herbaceous plant, producing large, intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR

Hardy annual. Called Larkspur because of the fancied resemblance of the form of the flower to the spur of a lark. Well-known annuals of great beauty and noted for the richness of their colors. Sow the seed in open ground in the Fall or very early in the Spring, cover seed about one-eighth inch deep; grows 1½ feet high.

Double Emperor Choice Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD

Well-known garden favorite of quick growth and free-flowering habit. No flower garden seems complete without this old-fashioned flower. Seed should be sown in shallow drills in the open garden early in the Spring after danger of frost is over.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Tall Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE

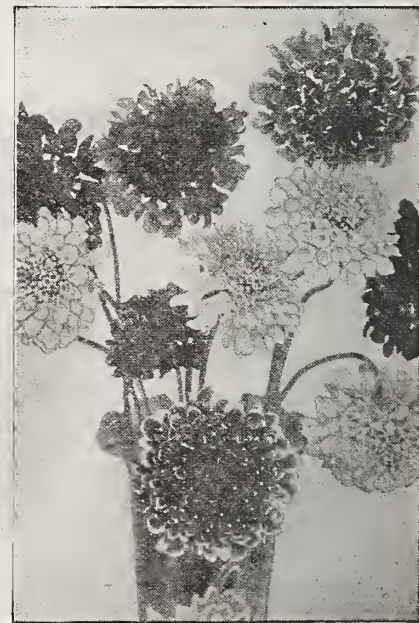
A well-known annual producing dense, semi-globular spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. Hardy grower; height 1 foot.

Parson's White—Pkt. 10c. **Mixed**, many sorts, pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORY

Convolvulus Major—Hardy annual. Handsome showy climber of easy culture and suitable for covering arbors, gallery, window or old stumps without care. If support be given vines, they will soon cover any unsightly place. Will grow in almost any soil. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning and run through many shades from white to dark blue, red and striped. Sow seed out in early March, or earlier if possible. Grows 10 feet high.

White, pkt. 5c.; **Blue**, pkt. 5c.; **Crimson**, pkt. 5c.; **Striped**, pkt. 5c.; **Giant Japanese Mixed**, pkt. 10c.; **Mixed**, pkt. 5c.



Marigolds



Nasturtiums

MOON FLOWER, or EVENING GLORY

A vine of rapid growth, with beautiful white flowers which open in the evening. Grows about 30 feet high. Plant from February to June. A very rapid grower.

White Seed—Pkt. 10c.

Bona Nox—Large blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Nasturtiums

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained sunny position, and from within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms. The varieties here offered were selected, after exhaustive trials, from a large number of sorts as being the best and most distinct.

DWARF NASTURTIIUM

Dwarf Nasturtiums are most admirably adapted to beds and borders. Our Special Choice Mixture of the dwarf variety will give a larger variety of colors in even proportions than any other mixture, having the richest and most varied combinations of colors ever produced, showing odd colors heretofore unknown among flowers. The dwarf plants can also be grown in pots or hanging baskets, and are very ornamental. Dwarf special mixed, pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Bronze—Burnt bronze color, dark leaved.

Aurora—Yellow, blotched crimson.

Beauty—Scarlet, splashed canary.

Cloth of Gold—Flowers scarlet, foliage yellow.

Coccineum—Dark scarlet.

Crystal Palace Gem—Sulphur spotted maroon.

Empress of India—Deep crimson, dark leaved.

Golden King—Rich golden color.

King Theodore—Rich red dark bluish foliage.

Pearl—White.

Vesuvius—A rich salmon rose, very fine.

Yellow—(Luteum).

Any above Dwarf Varieties, pkt. 10c., oz. 15c.

Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums, pkt. 5c. and 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., 1 lb. \$1.00.

Dwarf Variegated Leaved Mixed, 5c 10c. per pkg.

TALL or TRAILING NASTURTIIUM

Half-hardy annual. This is a marked improvement over the common running variety, in that the flowers are of better form and larger, while the range of brilliant colors is much wider. It is a rapid grower, admirably adapted for trellis and rustic work, and for window decoration and conservatory in Winter. Grows 5 to 16 feet. Tall special mixed, pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Black Prince—Velvet black flowers, dark foliage.

Cardinal—Scarlet flowers, dark foliage.

Chameleon—Several different colored flowers on same plant.

Dunnet's Orange—Bright orange flowers.

Jupiter—Rich golden yellow flowers.

King Theodore—Deep crimson flowers.

Pearl—Creamy white.

Virchow (Rose Queen)—The best pink.

Any above tall varieties, pkt. 10c., oz. 15c.

Tall Mixed Nasturtiums, pkt. 10c.

Tall Variegated Leaved Mixed, 5c and 10c. per pkg.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

This plant attains a height of about 2 feet and produces an abundance of large, pure white flowers of delicious fragrance. If taken up in the Fall, cut back and potted, they will bloom all Winter. Pkt. 5c.

NIGELLA—"LOVE-IN-A-MIST"

This peculiar plant is also known as Lady-in-the-Green, and also as Devil-in-a-Bush, because the blossoms are partly concealed by the abundance of foliage. The plant and flowers are both handsome.

Hardy Annual—Pkt. 5c.

OXALIS

Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging baskets, rockwork or edgings. H. H. P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Form very attractive beds, either alone or together with other plants, and if placed here and there in the mixed border, the effect is both odd and beautiful. Pkt. 5c.

These are most useful for Winter bouquets; enormous quantities of them are grown annually in Germany and exported to the United States, where they are made up into bouquets with Everlasting Flowers. They are easily grown in any soil. Pkt. 5c.

Pampas Grass—Pkt. 5c.

Pennisetum Londistylum—An Abyssinian Grass, with long, feathery, bearded bristles. Effectively used to border Canna beds at the St. Louis World's Fair. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

Pennisetum Ruppelianum—Belongs to same family as preceding, but the spikes are longer and more graceful. An annual in the Northern states and seeds should be sown each year. Pkt. 10c.

PASSION FLOWER

A most interesting creeper or climber, with singularly beautiful and odd flowers. A splendid flower for the window box.

Southern Beauty—Pkt. 10c.

PANSY

Hardy biennial. The Pansy is, without doubt, the most popular of all plants. These lovely flowers are favorites with all not only for the brilliancy and variety of their colors, but for the durability of their bloom. The plants should always be planted in a cool, partially shaded place; ground cannot be too rich; coolness and moisture are necessary. Young plants produce the largest and best flowers. Transplant when an inch high. Grows 4 inches high. Sow from August until January.

Trimardeau Large-flowering Choice Mixed—A beautiful and distinct class, producing magnificent large flowers of the richest and most varied shades and colors. Pkt. 10c.

Royal Giant Extra Choice Mixed—A magnificent mixture, excellent in an endless variety of rich colors; from all the separate colors of the Giant Pansies and several special strains which cannot be had in any other way. Pkt. 15c.

Regal Mixture (Ne Plus Ultra Mixture)—We emphatically believe this mixture of Pansies to be the highest attainment of this flower in existence. It is absolutely unrivaled in range of magnificent colors and sizes, containing the fancy selection of the best Pansy specialists' collections, also the separate colors and strains of the best flowers in cultivation. Pkt. 25c.

Ordinary Mixed—Sure to please. Pkt. 5c.

PETUNIA

For outdoor decoration, few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness, as is well known to every lover of flowers. It commences flowering early and continues throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a rich soil and a sunny position. Sow from January to May.

Single-flowered—Pkt. 5c.

Petunia Single White—Pkt. 10c.

Double-flowered, Choice Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

Large-flowering, Choice Mixed—Pkt. 20c.

Petunia Howard Star—The flowers medium size, rich crimson maroon, with bluish white stripe through each petal, forming a five-pointed star. 10c. per pkt.

PHLOX

One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with everyone. They will grow in poor soil; but in order to develop to their highest perfection must have rich soil and must be given room. Grows 1 foot high. Plant from December until April.

Drummond's Alba—Large-flowering, pure white. Pkt. 5c.

Drummond's Special Choice Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Star of Quedlinburg (Star Phlox), Mixed—Pkt. 5c.



Phlox

**PINK
OR DIANTHUS**

Hardy perennial. This is one of the best and most useful flowering plants, unsurpassed in brilliancy and effect, either in beds, masses or borders; they bloom freely. Sow seed from November till April. Set plants from 8 to 10 inches apart. If sown early, will flower the first season. Cover seed one-eighth inch deep. Special mixed, pkt. 5c. Dwarf, snowball white, 10c.

POPPY

Hardy annual. Sow the seed where the flowers are to bloom and cover lightly; if planted too deep, the seed will not germinate and some of the varieties will not bear transplanting. To insure a continuous bloom during a long season, the flowers should be cut regularly and no seed-pods allowed to form. May be sown in this latitude from October until March. Grows 2 feet high.

Shirley—This magnificent strain produces single flowers of the most charmingly delicate shades of colors imaginable, ranging from pure white through the pinks, reds and scarlets to the deepest crimson, the darker shades frequently being margined with white. Mixed, all colors, pkt. 10c.

Carnation—Double Mixed. Large, showy, double flowers of various colors. A bed of Double Carnation Poppies makes a grand show when in full bloom in the sunshine. Pkt. 10c.

California—A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson are produced from early spring until frost. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA

A small plant of great beauty and of easiest culture. Does best in a well-exposed situation where it has plenty of sun. Can be planted from February until August.

Fine Mixed, Single—Pkt. 10c.
Fine Mixed, Double—Pkt. 10c.

PRIMROSE CHINESE

The fine, large flowers stand in pyramids arranged on short flower-stems; blossoms of every shade and color. Pkt. 25c.

Double Fringed—Large, showy and beautiful flowers. Pkt. 25c.

RICINUS, See Castor Bean.

Saipigiossis—A very showy flower for bedding or border, plants richly colored; funnel-shaped flowers, which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black, beautifully marbled and penciled. Pkt. 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet and the beans of excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER

Large Russian—This variety forms very strong, heavy stems about 6 feet high and produces single flowers which often measure 18 to 20 inches across. The seed can be used for chicken feed. Pkt. 5c.

Perkeo—Dwarf variety, with golden dark-eyed flowers; grows only 12 inches high. Pkt. 5c.

Double Chrysanthemum-flowered—Pkt. 10c.

STOCK

Double German Ten Weeks—These favorite Summer flowers are excellent for bedding out and afford fine bloom for cutting. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

Double German Ten Weeks, Pure White—Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA

Splendens—Scarlet Salvia, or Flowering Sage. A very ornamental plant, producing an abundance of long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. A pot or greenhouse plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Sow seed from February to April. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

Sweet Peas

Culture—The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep, with plenty of well rotted manure in it. Heavy soils must be well worked and fertilized some time before sowing the seed. In the Gulf Coast section November and December months are the best in which to sow.

On high and dry soils they may be sown in drills from four to six inches deep, covered with an inch or two of soil pressed firmly, and the furrow filled in as the plants grow. When the seed is well above the ground, the little plants should be thinned out so as to be at least from two to four inches apart. It is a mistake to sow too thick, but it is well to allow for seeds which may rot in the ground be destroyed by cut worms. In low, damp soils the seed should only be planted an inch and a half or two inches deep, or they will rot during the process of germinating.

During dry weather Sweet Peas should be watered frequently and thoroughly, and in the blooming period, with liquid manure once a week. A mulch of leaves or straw will be found very beneficial during very hot weather. As soon as the plants start to run they must be provided with some kind of support, such as brush, stout stakes with wire or chicken netting. The flowers should be cut every day so as to prevent them from going to seed, which will stop them from continuing to bloom.

EARLY, or WINTER FLOWERING

Christmas White—Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c.
Christmas Pink—Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c.

**EARL OR WINTER FLOWERING
SPENCER.**

Doris Usher—Apricot.
Wedgewood—Blue.
Florence Nightingale—Lavender.
Gladys Unwin—Pink.
Blanch Ferry—Pink and White.
Rainbow—Rose and Cerise.
Nora Unwin—White.
George Herbert—Carmine.
Othello Spencer—Maroon.
Sterling Stent—Salmon.

Any of the above named varieties, oz. 30c., 1/4-lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.
Mixture Spencer, 1 oz. 25c., 1/4-lb. 60c., 1 lb. \$2.00.

Van Antwerp's Superb Mixture—This mixture contains the cream of the new and standard sorts. It is made up entirely of separate named varieties, carefully proportioned as to its composition, and we can safely say that it is the best mixture in existence. 1 oz. 20c., 1/4-lb. 65c., 1 lb. \$2.00.



Spencer Sweet Peas

**SOME NEW NOVELTIES IN SWEET
PEAS**

Astra Ohn—Soft lavender, pkg. 10c., oz. 40c.

Blanch Ferry—Rose with pinkish wings, pkg. 10c., oz. 40c.

Countess Spencer—Pink; splendid; pkg. 10c., oz. 40c.

Helen Lewis—A rich crimson-orange, pkg. 10c., oz. 40c.

Othello Spencer—Deep maroon, pkg. 10c., oz. 40c.

White Spencer—Large pure white, pkg. 10c., oz. 40c.

Dobbie's Cream—Cream yellow, pkg. 10c., oz. 40c.

John Ridd—Purple, pkg. 10c., oz. 40c.

Aurora Spencer—Striped, pkg. 10c., oz. 40c.

Package each any six of above, 50c.

**SWEET PEA GRANDIFLORA
VARIETIES.**

Black Knight—Deep maroon.

Dorothy Eckford—White.

Duke of Westminster—Purple.

Flora Morton—Bright blue.

Katherine Tracy—Soft pink.

Mars—Bright red, dainty white with pink edge.

Miss Wilmott—Orange pink.

Grandiflora Varieties Mixed, pkg. 10c., oz. 25c., 1 lb. \$2.00.

The above varieties of Large Flowering or Grandiflora Sweet Peas are all standard varieties and the above sorts are the best of the ordinary type.

Separate colors, 10c. per pkg.

SWEET WILLIAM

The Sweet William is unsurpassed for beautiful effect in the garden. These are an improvement on the old sorts in variety of colors and size of flowers; some of the flowers are often as large as a quarter.

Single Fine Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Double Fine Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

THUMBERGIA

Beautiful trailing plant for lawn vases and hanging baskets. Flowers flaring, trumpet shaped. Mixed, all colors, pkt. 10c.



Shirley Poppy

NOTICE—All flower seed listed at 5c. per pkt., 12 for 50c.; and all flower seed listed at 10c. per pkt. we offer 12 for \$1.00.

VERBENA

The Verbena has been wonderfully improved during the past fifty years in form and size of flowers. For masses in beds on the lawn, no plant excels it. It has always been a favorite. Can be grown from cuttings, but seedlings are more vigorous and produce more flowers. Half-hardy perennial trailer, which has gained much popularity through treatment as an annual.

Mammoth Chole Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Mammoth White—Pkt. 10c.

Fine Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Giant Scarlet—Pkt. 10c.

WOOLFLOWER—(Celosia Chinese)

A new and very attractive form of Celosia with large globular, purplish crimson flowers which resemble a ball of brilliant colored wool. Seed may be sown out of doors as soon as the ground is warm and dry or plants may be started indoors and transplanted to place when weather is settled. Pkg., 10c.

WALL FLOWER

An old favorite garden flower; should be better known. The large, massive spikes are very conspicuous in beds and borders. They have a particular sweet odor which should win them favor. They last long as cut flowers and are easily grown.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA

(YOUTH AND OLD AGE—OLD MAID)

No flowers are easier grown from seed in open ground, and they are beautiful in the garden when planted in groups or masses. They bloom during the entire Summer. They have been improved upon so much that they might easily be mistaken for dwarf Dahlias. The colors run through all shades of **Carmine, Lilac, Scarlet, Purple, Crimson, Yellow, to Pure White.** Pkg. 10c.

NEW GIANT DOUBLE FLOWERED OR COLOSSAL, 3 Ft.

The flowers are of enormous size, thickly set with velvety petals. The plants are

healthy, vigorous, branching freely and make excellent material for groups or cutting.

Jacqueminot—Double, deep blood red, pkg. 10c., oz. 50c.

Black Knight—Deep red, pkg. 10c., oz. 50c.

Salmon Rose—Pkg. 10c., oz. 50c.

Apple Blossom—Pink, pkg. 10c., oz. 50c.

Golden Yellow—Pkg. 10c., oz. 50c.

Zebra—Striped, pkg. 10c., oz. 50c.

White—Pure, pkg. 10c., oz. 50c.

Old Rose—Pkg. 10c., oz. 50c.

Burnt Orange—Pkg. 10c., oz. 50c.

Black Purple—Pkg. 10c., oz. 50c.

Mexican Hybrid—Flowers are the size of large Daisies; single, semi-double and double, and the colors peculiar to the Marigold, Gillard and the Chrysanthemum, are numerous and pretty. Price per pkg., 10c.

Summer-Flowering Bulbs and Roots

It is a well-known fact that many of the most attractive Summer flowers are those from bulbs or roots and those which have proved the best for the South are Tuberose, Gladioli, Dahlias and Cannas, and you should not fail to add a few bulbs to your collection of flowers.

AMARYLLIS

Johnson—The old favorite and almost too well-known to need description. The immense trumpet-shaped flowers, which measure 6 to 8 inches across, are borne on strong, fleshy flower-spikes and are of rich deep velvety crimson, each petal having a broad, white stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. Large bulbs, 50c. each.

APIOS TUBEROSA

A beautiful hardy climber that deserves to be more popular. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet, vine and foliage resembling a small Wistaria, flowers are deep purple and have a strong fragrance. 10c. each.

CALLA LILY

White—One of the easiest bulbs to grow, and gives excellent results with very little care or attention. Medium-sized bulbs, each, 25c. (postpaid).

Spotted-leaf—Similar to the well-known White Calla but having its dark, glossy, rich green foliage marked and dotted with numerous white spots. The flowers are pure white, with dark throat. 15c. each.

CINNAMON VINE

Well-known hardy climber; quick grower, with beautiful glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Vines will run 25 or 40 feet in one season; good roots. 10c. each, 25c. for 3.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA

They make a brilliant show all Summer, bedded out in rich well-drained soil, preferring a position where they will be protected from the direct rays of the sun during the hottest part of the day. They also make handsome pot plants for the conservatory or window-garden. We supply them in both single and double sorts.

Single Mixed Colors—5c. each.

Double Mixed Colors—10c. each.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUM

These have grown very rapidly in popular favor for the decorating of the conservatory, greenhouse and window-boxes; also for planting out-of-doors when the ground has become warm, in partly shaded, sheltered borders, in well-enriched, light soil, while for exhibition plants during the Summer and Fall months nothing can equal their beauty. 20c. each.



Caladium Esculentum

DAHLIAS

An old favorite. Flowers symmetrical and perfect, long-stemmed and excellent to cut. The range of colors is large and varied—double pink, scarlet, white, yellow, red and purple. 25c. each.

Dahlias planted in early Spring will bloom in June and if cut back in July will bloom again in the Fall.

Prices on single Bulbs include postage paid by us; the dozen rates at purchaser's expense. This applies to all Bulbs, unless otherwise stated.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Elephant's Ear—One of the most effective and easily grown plants for the lawn or flower-border. Will thrive in any ordinary garden soil, but to get the best results, plant in a rich soil and give plenty of water. With such treatment, a select-sized bulb will make a plant about 5 feet high, with leaves 3 feet long and 20 inches wide. First size bulbs. Each, 25c.

CANNAS

King Humbert—King of all Cannas. Giant flowered, orange-scarlet, bronze leaf. This remarkable "Gold Medal" Canna has been the sensation of the past three years. Of all the wonderful flowering and foliage plants introduced, this one takes the lead for size, color and habit. It is a cross between the Orchid-flowering and the French or Crozy type, combining the best features of both, the large flowers of one with the free-blooming character of the other; the handsome, leathery foliage with a strong noble habit. It has the broadest leaves. It is so distinctly in advance of any other Canna that the demand for and use of it must be universal. Be sure to order this one. 20c. each.

Red, Pink, Yellow and White—15c. each.

GLOXINIA

Mixed Colors—20c. each.

LILIES

Easily grown and require little care. They do best in light, well-drained soil and prefer a partial shade.

Auratum (Golden-banded Lily)—The grandest hardy Lily; white, spotted with maroon, having a bright yellow band through each petal. 30c. each.

Speciosum rubrum—White, shaded rose, spotted deep red. 30c. each.

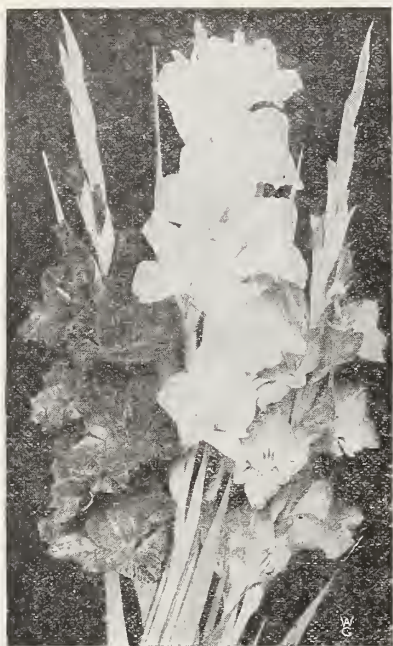
Tigrinum Flore Pleno (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange-red, with black spots, 4 to 5 feet. 20c. each.

MADERIA, MIGNONETTE VINE

Tuberous-rooted climber, with glossy green leaves and delightfully fragrant white blossoms. A very rapid grower. From a few tubers planted in front of a gallery, you obtain a beautiful and graceful shade vine. 10c. each.

Verbenas





Gladiolus

GLADIOLUS, or JACOB'S LADDER

Gladiolus are the most attractive of all Summer flowering bulbs, and require only a little culture to keep weeds down, and will grow in any good garden soil, because their growth is assured from the stored-up strength in the bulb.

America—A beautiful soft flesh pink, one of the finest varieties for cutting. 10c. each.

Mrs. Francis King—A light scarlet or flame color, also fine for cutting. 10c. each.

Niagara—Delicate cream yellow, lightly marked and splashed. 10c. each.

Panama—Rich rose pink and like the above varieties, fine for cutting. 10c. each.

Princeps—Rich scarlet, marked with white on the lower portion. 10c. each.

Glory of Holland—Pure white, flowers very large. 10c. each.

Mixed Gladiolus of the above named varieties, per doz. \$1.00.

Van Antwerp's general mixture is composed of the finest sorts in all colors, 90c. doz.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant and beautiful of the Summer flowering bulbs. They can be grown in the house during the Winter months. They are very ornamental, particularly while in bloom.

Dwarf Pearl—First-size bulbs, 5c. each, 40c. per doz.

Armstrong or Ever-Blooming—This variety blooms year after year and produces single, pure white flowers of a fragrance similar to that of Jasmine. It makes a splendid cut flower and should be in everyone's garden. 5c. each or 50c. doz.

Autumn-Flowering Bulbs

Everyone who enjoys flowers and their fragrance should plant flowering bulbs as early as can be secured, some varieties arriving in September and others in October and November. Below can be found a selection of those varieties known to be best suited to this climate.

HYACINTHS

The Hyacinth is so well and favorably known that any description of it or any statement of its merits would be superfluous. They succeed well in the house in pots or glasses, or in the open garden. Its culture is very simple and easy. **Double Pink, red, white, bluish, dark blue, light blue and yellow.** 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Single Hyacinths are better than the double for forcing, as they are more vigorous, produce stronger flower-spikes, and are as beautiful as the double sorts. **Single bluish, dark blue, light blue, red or rose, pink, yellow and white.** 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Roman Hyacinths—A charming species of the Hyacinth. A single bulb will give three to five flower-spikes. Flowers are more graceful, slender and fragrant than the ordinary Hyacinths. Best adapted to ball, pot and bed effect. **Single and early white.** 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

NARCISSI, or DAFFODILS

These range among the most popular of Spring flowers. Blooming, as they do, just after the Winter, the masses of yellow and white are most pleasing to the eye. They are quite cheap and are most desirable for home and garden culture, and also for decorative purposes. Treatment the same as for Tulips.

Trumpet, Single and Double—10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Poeticus—50c. per doz.

Polyanthus—50c. per doz.

Paper White Grandiflora—Flowers pure white, especially desirable for their beauty and delicious odor. One of the best known of the bunch-flowered Narcissi, or Polyanthus. It forces admirably and flowers freely in dense clusters. Will come into bloom as early as December. 50c. per doz.

Emperor—A magnificent flower of great substance, having an immense trumpet of clear golden yellow and broad, primrose-yellow perianth; very early. 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Narcissus Empress—Like Emperor, with exception the saucer or lower petals are a pure white and cup a bright yellow. Both varieties grown together make a beautiful show and contrast; very early. 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Chinese Sacred Lily, or Joss Flower—This variety of Narcissi is grown by the Chinese to celebrate their New Year; also to bring good luck. It is a marvelously rapid grower, and the bulbs are very large, often producing from 10 to 15 flower-stalks laden with a profusion of fragrant blossoms. They are most novel and attractive when grown in bowls of water, with pebbles and shells placed around them to keep them steady. The water should be changed about every two or three weeks. 10c. each.

TULIPS

A bed of Tulips is one of the most attractive delights of the Spring garden, being the most gorgeous flower that blooms at that season. Used as cut-flowers in a low vase or dish, will give the greatest pleasure in their beauty and lasting qualities. Are desirable for pot and garden culture. The treatment for Hyacinths is the proper one for Tulips.

White, Orange, Yellow, Scarlet, Red, Mixed—All 50c. per doz.

Single Early Tulips—50 per doz.

Double Tulips—50c. per doz.

Parrot Tulips—50c. per doz.

Darwin Tulips—50c. per doz.

JONQUILS

(NARCISSUS JONQUILLA)

Jonquils are equally good for the house or garden. They are really small flowering Daffodils; hardy, sweet and of a beautifully golden yellow color.

Single Jonquils—Rich golden yellow; fragrant; fine for pots or garden. 5c. for 2, 35c. per doz.

Double Jonquils—Full double, deep golden yellow; sweet-scented. 5c. each, 50c. per doz.

BERMUDA EASTER LILIES

These bulbs are grown from selected stock by the most reliable growers and produce quantities of the most beautiful flowers. Should be planted early in October, or not later than January. 30c. each.

CROCUS

An early Spring bulb with dainty blossoms. Most attractive when planted in groups of three or four each, of a different color, all over a lawn. Also makes beautiful edges when combined with Hyacinths or other bulbs. Set the bulbs 2 inches deep and 2 to 3 inches apart, and plant as early in the Fall as possible. Striped, White, Yellow and Blue. Mammoth mixture. 40c. per doz.

CYCAS REVOLUTA

(SAGO PALM)

Valuable decorative plants for both house and lawn. Their heavy, glossy deep green fronds resist alike the gas, dust and cold to which decorative plants are frequently exposed. Dormant stems, from 1 to 10 lbs., 25c. per lb.

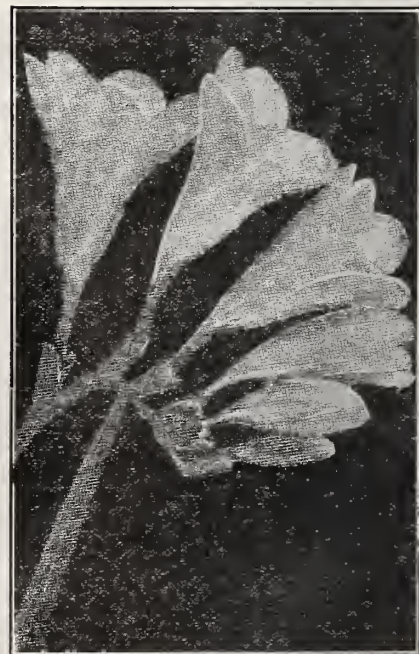
FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA

One of the most thoroughly satisfactory bulbs known for Winter blooming and cut flowers. Blossoms white, deliciously scented, and grow on long, graceful stems. Easy to force; it is no trouble to have them blooming by Christmas and all during the Winter. 5c. each, 50c. per doz.

JACK-AND-THE-BEAN-STALK VINE

(Pueraria Thunbergiana, or Kudzu Vine)

The most remarkable, rapid-growing, hardy perennial extant. In rich soil, will grow 70 feet in one season. Three months of its growth will equal five years of most vines. Starts into growth slowly, but after three or four weeks grows almost beyond belief. Leaves in shape like lima bean; color dark green. Texture, soft and woolly. For porches, arbors, old trees, etc., we know nothing its equal. 1-year-old size, 40c. each, prepaid; 2-year-old size, 75c. each.



Freesia

A Few Cultural Directions for Bulbs

Outdoor Culture.

The larger part of the bulbs offered in this catalogue are ready to ship by the second week in September. Planting may be done at any time from then until the first of January where the ground remains unfrozen, but **should be done as soon after the arrival of the bulbs as possible.** A few sorts, which are noted, will be sent in October or November, when they mature. Any good, well drained soil will grow bulbs. It should be well spaded. If it should be a heavy clay, it is best to add sand and manure to make it loose. Fresh manure is injurious; well rotted cow manure, sheep manure or bone meal is preferable. The surface of the beds should be slightly raised at the center so that water will run off quickly, as bulbs are liable to rot if water stands on the beds.

The bulbs themselves should be set from 3 to 12 inches apart and from 2 to 8 inches deep, according to the size of the bulbs and the conditions of the soil. The larger sized bulbs are planted at the greatest depth. In heavy soils the average depth should be less. We cannot too strongly urge our customers to plant bulbs in quantity; they are then much more effective. In the Autumn, when a hard crust is frozen on the top of the soil, cover the beds with about 4 inches of leaves; if coarse manure or straw is used, cover 6

inches; if leaves are used, throw on a little brush or earth to prevent blowing off. In localities where the ground does not freeze more than a slight crust they require no protection. In the Spring, say March 1, remove half of the covering, and the balance of it as soon as the bulbs begin pushing through the soil.

Indoor Culture.

For early flowers in the house, most varieties should be potted in September, and for a succession of flowers, at intervals up to December. A very good soil for the growth of bulbs is composed of one-half good garden soil and the remainder equal parts of well rotted manure or leaf mold and sand well mixed together. The size of pots used depends on the size of the bulbs and the effect desired. For one Hyacinth bulb or 6 Tulips use a 5-inch pot. A very pretty effect is produced by putting three or more Hyacinths or six or more Tulips of different colors in a 2-inch or 7-inch pot. Narcissi require about the same size pots as Hyacinths; other bulbs likewise, according to their size.

Some broken pieces of pots, pebbles or charcoal should be placed in the bottom of each pot for drainage. Fill the pot to the rim with soil; press the bulbs into it until

they are covered; then press down the soil around the sides of the pot. After thoroughly soaking the soil and pot in water, they should be placed in a cool, dark situation, so as to encourage a strong growth of roots before the bulbs start at the top. If set in the cellar, they will need a little water every ten days. Also protect them from mice and rats. In six to eight weeks they will have made sufficient root growth to admit of bringing to the light.

Success in pot culture of bulbs depends upon well established roots before the pots are allowed to start. Now water freely, so that the soil may be moistened to the bottom of the pots. By bringing a few pots from the cellar to the light every week or so, a succession of flowers may be had for months, especially for Christmas and Easter.

TO FORCE BULBS.

To force bulbous rooted plants in flower pots, use light, rich soil, plant in a four-inch pot, so that the top of the bulbs are covered about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch, give it one good watering and bury the pot about a half foot under the ground, and let it remain until the bulbs are well rooted; in about 30 to 35 days take the pot out of the ground and place in a dark place, and gradually expose to the light when the plants will soon put out and bloom.

Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides

HOW MANY INSECTS ARE YOU FEEDING?

It has been estimated by experts in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture that the White Flies on a large heavily infested orange tree use 280 pounds of sap during a year. Are you producing oranges or insects? Use

VAN ANTWERP'S IMPROVED SCHNARR'S INSECTICIDE

and free your trees from the ravages of insect pests.

Prices: Trial bottle, 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. can, 85c.; 1-gal. can, \$1.50; 5-gal. can, \$6.75; 10-gal. can, \$12.50. Barrels, \$1.00 per gallon.

For White Fly, Purple Scale, Long Scale, San Jose Scale, Maple Scale, Oak Scale and other sucking insects.

This insecticide is without competition as a safe and efficient spray for citrus fruits. It has been thoroughly tested by expert entomologists, and is recommended by them. Do not accept a substitute. There is none "just as good." Order Schnarr's now, or ask your local dealer for it.

CORONA DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Corona Dry is a new form of dry, powdered arsenate of lead, which has recently been placed on the market. Few progressive growers of fruit and truck crop use Paris Green, because it has been learned that it burns foliage. It is expensive to use paste arsenate of lead, because the percentage of arsenic is low and it contains from 50 to 60 per cent of water; so what is the use of paying transportation on water and the glass package, when one pound of "Corona Dry" will do the work of three pounds of the paste. One pound of Corona Dry costs 40c., 3 pounds of paste cost 60c. to 75c. Which is cheapest? Insist on Corona Dry when you are in need of lead arsenate to spray your trees or crop for any leaf-eating insects. Use at the rate of 1 pound to 50 gallons of water, or if used dry, $\frac{1}{2}$ Corona Dry to half air-slacked lime, early in the morning while the dew is on the foliage. Price, 60c. per lb. Special prices in large quantities. Can not mail.

DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Bordeaux Mixture is and has been the standard insecticide for generations, for nearly all fungus diseases of truck crops and fruit trees. Until recent years this material had to be mixed upon the farm. Now it can be had in dry powder form, ready to be mixed with water and applied to the trees or vegetables with a sprayer. When used at the rate of 1 pound to 6 gallons of water it will give effective control of mildew and black rot of Grapes, sour scab and melanose of Citrus Fruit, blight of Irish Potatoes, Tomatoes, etc. Place your order with us and get the very best on the market. Single pounds 45c. Write for quotation of large quantities. Can not mail.

VADCO AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

(Liquid.)

Used in place of Bordeaux Mixture, one part to 100 parts water, in the control of sour scab, melanose and other diseases of Citrus Fruits. Can not mail.

GETS-A-FLY.

The horses' and cows' friend. Drives away flies and all insects attacking live stock. Also good for lice on hogs, dogs, etc. Do not dilute. Apply with Vadco Continuous Sprayer. Price, qt. 60c., $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. 90c., gal. \$1.50.

CARBON BI-SULPHIDE, "FUMA BRAND."

Fumigation by carbon bi-sulphate is recommended as the best method of controlling weevils in Peas, Beans, Corn and other grains. Lb. 50c. Prices quoted on larger quantities. Can not mail.

LIME SULPHUR WASH.

A standard commercial preparation for use on deciduous fruit trees, such as peaches, apples, etc., for the control of scale insects. Much more stable compound and more effective than the home-made solution. Information as to use and prices will be sent on request.

BLUESTONE (Blue Vitrol), or COPPER SULPHATE.

Write for prices on quantity lots.

BUG DEATH.

A non-poisonous insecticide, extensively used in some sections by truckers for extermination of worms on Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cucumbers and other plants. Lb. 25c.

LUNDON PURPLE.

Used for extermination of tobacco worm and horned caterpillar. Lb. 75c.

"BLACK LEAF 40."

General Information.

Of the myriads of insects which attack plant-life, there are two distinct classes—the "chewing" (eating) kind and the "sucking" kind. The "chewing" insects, such as beetles, caterpillars, etc., can be destroyed by spraying the foliage with a poison, such as Arsenate of Lead, which kills when it is eaten. On the other hand, the "sucking" insects feed by inserting their sharp, slender beaks into the interior of the leaf, blossom, etc. They can not eat plant tissue, and therefore can not eat poisons. Hence must be destroyed with a preparation which kills by coming in contact with their bodies; in other words, by a "contact" insecticide. The most common sucking insects, with soft bodies, are the aphids (plant lice), thrips and leaf hoppers. They may be effectively controlled with "Black Leaf 40," a concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate guaranteed to contain 40 per cent of nicotine by weight.

As a spreader; water used in most sections is somewhat hard. To assist to overcome this, also to help prevent the formation of small drops which may roll off without penetrating to and thoroughly wetting the insects, it is essential to use 3 to 4 pounds of soap to each 100 gallons of water.

Most all of the cabbage growers in this section were troubled the past season with the cabbage aphid and obtained complete control by the use of "Black Leaf 40."

PRICE OF "BLACK LEAF 40."

10 pound tin, \$13.75—makes 800 to 1,000 gal. spraying solution.

2 pound tin, \$3.25—makes 160 to 600 gal. spraying solution.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound tin, \$1.00—makes 40 to 50 gal. spraying solution.

1 ounce bottle, 25c—makes about 6 gal. spraying solution.

Can not be sent by mail.

FERTILIZERS AND INSECTICIDES— Continued

TOBACCO DUST.

One of the best remedies for black and green aphid, fleas, beetles and other insects; destroys and prevents insects in the earth around the roots of plants. Dry. Lb. 10c., 5 lbs. 35c., 100 lbs. \$3.50.

VADCO INSECTICIDE.

A harmless disinfectant and germicide. Five times as effective as carbolic acid. It kills fleas and other insects that infest the house or poultry, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine or dogs and cats. It kills disease germs; it prevents mange, scab, itch and other contagious and infectious diseases. It improves the animal's coat and general health, purifies its habitation and frees stables, kennels and cages from obnoxious odors. Qt. 60c., gal. \$1.75.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.

This is the pure natural manure, an excellent fertilizer for vegetables and all garden crops; is also splendid for lawns, flowers and shrubs. It is rich in potash.

WHITE HELLEBORE POWDER.

Less poisonous than Paris Green, or any of the metal arsenates. Safer to use when fruit and vegetables are nearly ripe. Lb. 75c.

SULPHUR.

High grade flour of sulphur.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, EXCELSIOR BRAND.

Sure death to roaches, bed-bugs, ants, insects on flowers, plants and trees. Kills fleas on dogs and cats. Free from poison. It can be safely used for packing furs and woolen articles to protect from moths. When burned, the smoke kills mosquitoes and flies. Dust thoroughly in all cracks and crevices. 30c., 75c., and \$1.35 cans.

SLUG-SHOT, HAMMOND'S.

A destroyer of potato, tomato, egg plant, cabbage and turnip lice, bugs and worms. Used as a dust or in solution. Lb. 25c.

PARIS GREEN.

A poisonous insecticide in form of powder. When applied in dry form, use one part to one hundred parts of plaster of flower. In liquid form, from 120 to 300 gallons of water add one pound according to the purpose for which it is used. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.00. Prices on large lots on request.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP.

One of the best insecticides for flowers. Especially effective in exterminating the green fly on the rose. 20c. per box.

WHALE-OIL SOAP.

Makes an excellent wash for plants, where insects or eggs affect bark. Will prevent worms crawling up trees if smeared around trunks. 30c. per 1-lb. box. Prices quoted on large quantities.

LIME LIQUID SULPHUR SOLUTION.

1 gallon.....	\$1.00
5 gallons, per gallon.....	90c
50 gallons, barrel, per gallon.....	50c

PYRETHRUM POWDER.

Used in dust form and as a fumigator to smoke out insects. Lb. \$1.50.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Furnishes to young plants the most essential of all plant foods, nitrogen, in its most available (soluble) form. Its advantage over farmyard manure is that it acts much more quickly; for this reason, for high-priced, early crops, the use of Nitrate of Soda is essential for the best results. Try a crop, one portion with Nitrate of Soda and another portion without. Figure the difference in net results. Our customers who have once used it always come back the next season with an increased order. 5 lbs. 35c., 10 lbs. 60c., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00. The market varies and prices are subject to change. Write for prices on larger quantities. Cannot be mailed.

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD.

Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try Sterlingworth Plant Food. Price, box 25c., postpaid.

TREE STICKY, FOR TREE PESTS.

Lb. 60c., 3 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$4.50. One pound of Tree Sticky will make a band 10 feet long—enough to properly band six ordinary trees.

RAFFIA FIBRE FOR BASKETS, ETC.

Raffia is the name given to a long-leaved palm found on the Island of Madagascar. The outer skin of the leaves is stripped off by the natives and tied in long hanks or braids, after which it is packed in bales. As a weaving material it is ideal, combining, as it does, softness and flexibility with great strength.

The raffia which we sell is the finest grade, and should not be compared with the cheaper coarse material used as tying material in gardens and nurseries. Besides the natural shade, we have it in colors, dark red, Irish green, olive green, pea green, navy blue, seal brown, orange, black, old gold, pink, purple, bright red. Sample will be mailed you upon request.

Natural, bunch (about 4 oz.).....	\$0.35
Natural, per lb.....	1.00
Colored, bunch (about 4 oz.).....	0.50
Needles, for Raffia work, per package..	0.15

If to go by parcel post, include postage in remittance.

REEDS (Rattan).

Since the awakening to the importance of basketry, Rattan has been brought into prominence. Like Raffia, it is also a palm, growing to an astonishing height, and found in China and the Philippine Islands. Nos. 1 to 8 are the common sizes, 6 and 8 being used for the coarser work. Sample mailed upon request.

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Bunch.
No. 2.....	\$0.25
No. 3.....	0.25
No. 4.....	0.25
No. 6.....	0.25

By parcel post, postage extra.

Orchard Supplies

RAFFIA.

A tying material used in budding, grafting, and in nursery and garden work. Best quality, 75c. per lb.

GRAFTING WAX.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 20c., 1-lb. 35c.

BUDDING KNIVES.

Fixed ivory blade for grafting; German silver bolster; brass lining; half polished blade.

No. K1431— $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch ebony handle. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. extra grade crucible steel blade, glazed finish, with tang extending half way into the handle, secured by two brass pins.

Price \$2.00, postpaid.

No. 3— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. beechwood handle. 60c. postpaid.

No. K1235—4 in. ivory handle. Glazed finish blade. \$2.00 postpaid.

PRUNING KNIFE.

One large blade; glazed finish; steel bolster and lining.

No. K136—4 in. heavy ebony handle. Price \$2.00 postpaid.

HENRY DISSTON PRUNING SAW.

Reversible; double edge; tapering pattern. Lightening pattern teeth on one edge, for sawing soft wood; plain teeth on the other for hard wood; width at butt $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Width at point $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Henry Disston Pruning Saw. 18 in. Highest grade crucible steel, polished and etched blade, with adjustable Cherrywood handle, carved and varnished, with nickel-plated screw and tightening lever. Price \$3.50, postpaid.

TREE PRUNERS—Oak Leaf.

Malleable iron handles and hook, full polished, special crucible steel blade, tempered and full polished; polished steel bolt and nut; double brass flat springs; end catch for holding handles together.

No. E75—Oak leaf; $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with ratchet tightening nut and one extra blade. Price \$2.75.

Keen Kutter Pruning Shears, No. K-200 \$4.25 postpaid.

Keen Kutter.

Select hardwood pole, natural finish; forged steel hook, painted red; riveted to handle; tempered crucible forged tool steel draw cutting blade $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, insuring ample leverage; steel wire drawing rod; steel lever handle, painted red, with hardwood grip; tang extends clear through hardwood grip and end is riveted to prevent from coming loose; clip that handle works in bolted to pole; length of lever handle 13 in. Length over all, 8 ft. Price \$3.00.

KEEN KUTTER.

Extra finish heavy malleable iron frame with closed bow grip, end catch and carefully ground hook; ratchet tightening nut; nickel plated steel nesting coil spring; highest grade crucible steel heavy straw color blade, riveted on, extra ground and sharpened. Length, over all, 9 in.; handle 3 in. long; bow 4 in. long.

No. K93—Black lacquered handles and bow, polished center and hook. Price, \$2.25.

WILKINSON'S PATTERN.

Straight notched forged steel blades and offset shanks, with heavy steel hinge, bolt and nut; hardwood varnished handles, with steel ferrules. Length of handles, 9 in. Price \$4.00, postpaid.

Extra heavy steel wood handle post hole digger, \$2.50.

GRASS HOOK.

No. E. G. B. Oak Leaf, Price 85c, postpaid. Steel Garden Trowel, best one ever made, \$1.25.

Steel Grass Shears, 75c.

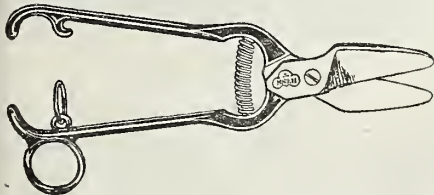
D-Handle, Round and Square Point, also with long handle, \$2.00.

Bowed steel rake, \$1.25.

Draw or Field Hoe, 6 in. or 7 in., \$1.25.

Spading Fork, four tines, \$2.00.

We carry in stock a great many more Tools for Home and Orchard than we have room to show in this book. If you do not find what you want, write us and we will try to please you.

ORANGE CLIPPERS.

Extra quality crucible steel, tempered blade; slightly curved, glazed finished; black japanned handles and ring; brass coil spring; steel bolt; length over-all, 7 1/4 in. Price, \$1.60, postpaid.

**ANGLE MIST NOZZLE
NO. 391.**

The best all-around nozzle for spraying plants and trees. Especially adapted to spraying citrus trees for white fly and scale insects because it makes it easy to reach the underside of the leaves. Price \$1.25, postpaid.

**JUNIOR BUCKET SPRAY
PUMP.**

A solid brass, continuous working bucket sprayer. All working parts are solid brass, and do not have to be clamped on bucket. A 4-ft. extension rod comes with each pump and you can perfectly spray 10 ft. high. We recommend this pump for garden and small nursery work. Price each \$5.50.

**LITTLE GIANT SPRAY
PUMP.**

The most powerful barrel pump on the market. The large, steel air-chamber makes it possible for the operator to maintain high pressure and continue spraying for some time after pump has stopped. Other big features are: Rotary agitator, porcelain lined cylinder, hard brass ball-valves, reversible and interchangeable seats, no stuffing boxes, gland or outside packings.

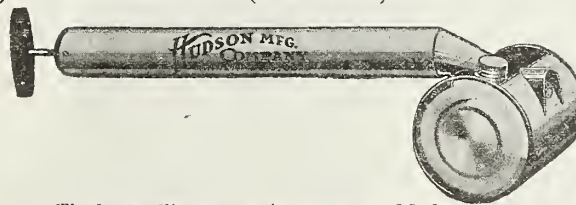
Equipped as follows, mounted on barrel: 1 ft. lead 5-ply spray hose; 1 bean angle nozzle; 1 cut-off at barrel; 1 8-ft. iron extension rod; 1 cut-off at end of hose. Price on request.

Fitted double with double shutoff at barrel: 2 leads of hose; 2 cut-offs; 2 nozzles; 2 extension rods. Price on request.

Parts for above pump carried in stock at all times.

**SPRAYERS
HUDSON MIDGET
SPRAYER.**

A small, well-made sprayer which will handle all kinds of liquids perfectly. The pointed nose of the pump passes through the tank, making a very strong and durable sprayer. Pump 1 1/2" diameter, 10" long. Tank 3" diameter, 3" long; capacity 3/4 pint. Length over-all, 14"; 50c., postpaid.

**HUDSON NEW MISTY
SPRAYER (No. 4512).**

The best-selling quart-size sprayer. Made of good stock and carefully tested. The nose of the pump passes thru the top of the can, keeping the air nozzle and spray tube always in line and adding great strength to the whole sprayer. Every one carefully tested and will give more service for the investment than any others of its type.

Pump 1 3/4" diameter, 14" long, pointed, nose, selected plunger leather and heavy rod. Tank 4" diameter, 4 1/2" long, lock seamed. Capacity one full quart. Length over-all: 21"; 90c., postpaid.

**HUDSON PERFECTION
(No. 110) COMPRESSED
AIR SPRAYER.**

The Hudson Perfection Sprayer has a tank made like a steam boiler. The all-riveted seams give the necessary strength for developing a high pressure, which is absolutely essential for good results. The pump is placed inside the tank where it can not become damaged, and it is threaded at the top so that it can be easily removed.

Pump 1 3/4" diameter, 15" long, seamless brass tubing, with brass valve. Has ample capacity to maintain a high pressure and even discharge.

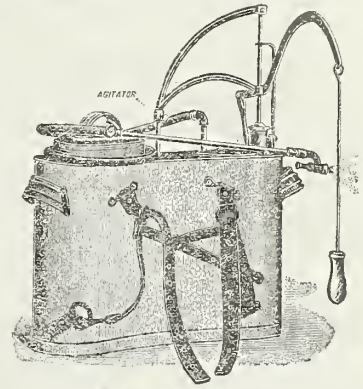
Tank 7 1/2" diameter, 20" long, capacity four gallons. Made of first quality galvanized steel or all brass.

The discharge hose is attached in such a way as to eliminate the wire spring found on other models, and is equipped with our Perfection Shut-off Nozzle, which will operate perfectly at all times.

This sprayer is furnished with an all brass pump and either galvanized or brass tank. An ideal outfit for general service. Galvanized steel, \$7.50 each; brass, \$9.00 each, express collect.

VADCO SPECIAL SPRAYER.

A good serviceable sprayer. Tin, 85c. each. Postpaid.



Cornell Spray Pump

**CORNELL KNAPSACK
SPRAY PUMP.**

One of the best known of all sprayers. Comes with 4 ft. rubber hose and 15 in. brass pipe with auto nozzle. Tank holds 4 gallons. Galvanized, each, \$15.00.

**STANDARD FLOWER POTS.**

Size, height and width inside.	Each.
3-inch	\$0.03
4-inch	.04
5-inch	.05
6-inch	.10
8-inch	.20
10-inch	.30
12-inch	.50
14-inch	1.00

ROUND BULB PANS.

Height, width	Each.
3x6	\$0.10
4x8	.20
5x10	.40
6x12	.50

ROUND FERN PANS.

(Outside measure)		Each.
Height	Width.	
1 1/2	4 in.	—
2 1/2	6 1/4 in.	—
3 1/2	8 in.	—

WEEDING FORK NO. 1.

Weeding Fork No. 1.—Three tine, polished steel. Good quality. Each 60c., postpaid.

EXCELSIOR WEEDER.

Excelsior Weeder.—A handy little tool for garden and flowers. Price 25c., postpaid.

GARDEN RAKES.

Garden Rakes.—Light and especially adapted to garden work. Malleable. Each 85c., steel, \$1.25.

WOODEN LAWN RAKES.

Wooden Lawn Rakes.—The Ole Olson contains 25 4-in. hardwood teeth with 5½-ft. solid ash handle. Each \$1.25.

POTATO HOOK.

Potato Hook.—Four oval tines of crucible steel. Each \$1.25.

GALVANIZED SPRINKLERS.

	Each
4 qts.....	\$0.75
6 qts.....	1.00
8 qts.....	1.25
10 qts.....	1.50

SHOVELS AND SPADES.

Shovels and Spades.—Both long and short handles, one piece, solid steel. Each \$2.00.

TROWELS.

Trowels.—Light cast steel, 25c., solid steel shank, each \$1.25.

HOES, GARDEN.

Hoes, Garden.—7 in. blade, goose neck polished steel blade, light weight. Each \$1.25.

SOUTHERN QUEEN HOE.

Southern Queen Hoe.—A double blade Mattock hoe that is indispensable to gardeners for preparing beds and drilling seed. Each \$1.00.

WARREN, OR HEART-SHAPED HOE.

Warren, or Heart-Shaped Hoe.—Light and handy for small plant culture. Each 85c.

SPADE FORK.

Spade Fork.—Four tines. Strapped spring steel. You know the rest. Each \$2.00.

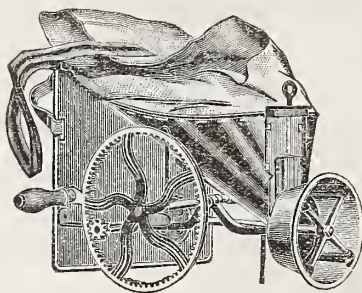
CORN PLANTER.

Varnished hardwood uprights, with bolted wood grip handles; Japanned sheet steel covered hopper; automatic feed. Two hand; length over all, 34½ in.; hopper, 2½ in. diameter, 9¾ in. deep; inside steel shoes, 2½ in. wide.

No. T, Triumph, sliding feed, each \$1:50.

LAWN MOWERS.**Quaker City.**

7-inch wheel, 14-inch cut. A standard machine that will give good service and is noted for lasting qualities. Used in Mobile almost exclusively by professional landscape gardeners. Each \$17.00.

**SEED SOWERS.****Cahoon.**

Wide tape shoulder strap white duck bag laced to hopper; hopper 11 in. wide, 8¼ in. long at top; capacity 22 qts. Japanned malleable iron castings; beveled intermediate gears; large driving gear, 8 in. in diameter.

Note.—Breadth of cast will be in proportion to weight of seed or grain, but ordinarily it will be as follows: Wheat or Rye, 30 to 36 ft.; Barley, 27 to 33 ft.; Hemp, 27 to 30 ft.; Oats, 21 to 25 ft.; Clover, Millet, Alfalfa, Hungarian, 20 to 24 ft.; Timothy, 15 to 18 ft.; Blue Grass, 8 to 12 ft. Each \$6.00.

Incubators Brooders and Parts**SPECIAL BROODER AND INCUBATOR CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.****We are the Agency for Cyphers Standard Incubators.**

Counties in Alabama in which we have the Agency: Baldwin, Monroe, Washington, Marengo, Mobile, Escambia, Choctaw, Sumter, Clarke, Wilcox.

Counties in Mississippi in which we have the Agency: Jackson, Wayne, Greene.

EVERY STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATOR.

Is guaranteed by the manufacturers to do first-class work in the hands of every purchaser who will give it a fair trial, and we hereby place our guarantee back of theirs. In buying a Cyphers you take no chances. Persons who earnestly desire to succeed in the poultry business should have the right tools with which to work.

Sizes and prices of Cyphers fire-proofed Incubators:

No. 0—Holds 70 hen eggs.....	\$42.00
No. 1—Holds 144 hen eggs.....	51.00
No. 2—Holds 244 hen eggs.....	68.00
No. 3—Holds 390 hen eggs.....	85.00

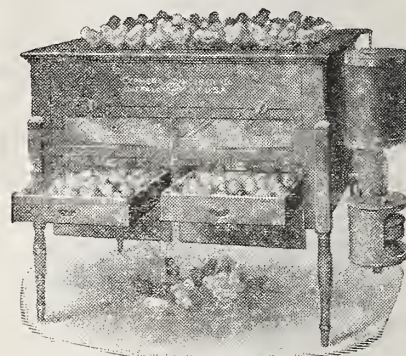
SPECIAL POULTRY, BEEF SCRAPS.

Beef Scraps is an especially valuable meat food for poultry, and gives very satisfactory results when fed dry from a food hopper. "Any kind" of beef scrap will not answer for poultry feeding. Poor beef scraps scours the birds and otherwise injures them. Where the best beef scrap is used the results are uniformly good. Do not fail, therefore, to buy your supply from a reliable source.

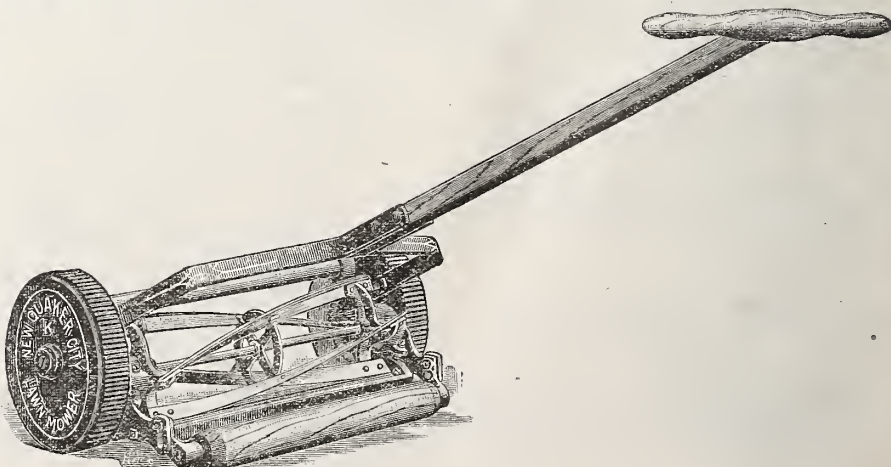
We have no hesitancy in recommending our brand of beef scrap as being the best on the market. We guarantee the purity of this scrap. An excess of fat reduces the feeding value of poultry food, protein being the essential element. For this reason cheap scrap means cheap material, low feeding value and an article which, if fed to chicks or ducklings, may cause exceedingly harmful results. A trial will convince you of the superiority of our Beef Scrap. Price \$9.00 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY FEEDS.

Vary in price on account of fluctuation of grain market. Write us for prices on quantities and articles wanted, not in catalogue.

**Cyphers Incubator****PIGEON FEED.**

Our own formula; contains principally Canada peas, red wheat, kaffir corn, cracked corn, millet seed and hemp. It is a nice clean feed, well balanced, and will give the most critical and best of satisfaction.

**Quaker City Lawn Mower**

POULTRY FEEDS.

A well balanced ration for grown chickens, composed of the best grains, seeds and charcoal. A clean feed well balanced, containing no grit or shell. Will run uniform throughout the year.

CHICK FEED.

A splendid feed for young chicks. Only the best of material used, never gets sour or musty.

Oyster Shells, Grit and Charcoal

It is an established fact among poultrymen, that in order to make poultry raising a success, a first-class grit must be used. Ordinary water-washed smooth pebbles are not "grit." Soft, crushed limestone will not answer the purpose. Good poultry grit must have a formation which enables it to retain its grinding qualities under the relaxation and contraction of the fowl's gizzard.

Fine Grit, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; Coarse Grit, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

CHARCOAL.

Every poultryman who is making a success today with his birds agrees that a good, pure charcoal is a highly essential article of food, and is advantageous for poultry; if it is kept before them from the time the baby chicken is first fed, it will mean better health, a profitable and contented fowl.

Charcoal is prepared especially for poultry, is free from dirt, dust and foreign substances. Put up in fine, medium and coarse grades. Fine for young chicks; for use in mash food for ducks; medium for growing chickens; coarse for the grown chickens. Price, 30c. per package, postpaid.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS

It is needless for us to enlarge upon the poultryman, the value of **Crushed Oyster Shells** for poultry. Every poultryman realizes their importance as an eggshell maker. These oyster shells are thoroughly free from dirt and dust. They are also dried by a patent hot-air process, and not by direct fire. We can offer these oyster shells—poultry size. Price, 100 lbs., \$1.50.

BLATCHFORD'S MILK MASH.

If you raise chickens, you probably have lost many chicks through bowel trouble. Our Milk Mash (the base of which is Blatchford's steam-cooked Calf Meal) is fed dry and is equal to milk, for rapidly and safely raising all your chicks and milk-fed poultry. We have never known of a case of diarrhoea to continue where Blatchford's Milk Mash was fed. Try it. Price, \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Over 10,000 calves were raised last year on Blatchford's Calf Meal in the Southern states, according to carefully computed figures.

This proves again that most of the breeders in your state are fully alive to their own best interests.

Blatchford's Calf Meal is not an ordinary "feed" or "meal" to be fed indiscriminately; it is a highly concentrated, smooth milk-equal, to be fed with care.

The intelligent use of Blatchford's Calf Meal insures freedom from scours.

Try a bag on our guarantee. 25 lbs., \$2.00 100 lbs., \$7.50. 100 lbs. will make 100 gals. perfect milk food. Feeding directions in each bag.

BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK.

Composed of the purest salt and the best medicine known to veterinary science. Price per single brick, 32c. Postage 10c. extra.

Stock and Poultry Supplies and Remedies**VAN ANTWERP'S "GETS-A-FLY."****The Animal's Friend—It Gets the Fly.**

Keeps Flies, Warbles, Buffalo Gnats, Ticks and Vermin off all Horses, Cows, Mules and Hogs and all livestock. Increases the supply of milk by preventing the annoyance to cattle from insect pests.

Gets-A-Fly is an insecticide, germicide, antiseptic and disinfectant, being a liquid compound absolutely harmless to man or beast. It is exceedingly obnoxious to flies and other pests, yet not objectionable to man. It heals sores without much scab. Kills lice and mites in poultry houses. A small amount invested in Gets-A-Fly brings big returns. Qt. 60c., ½-gal. \$1.00, 1 gal. \$1.75.

DR. COSTER'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Prepared from the original recipe and guaranteed by Van Antwerp's Drug Corporation, Inc. For horses, cows and hogs. These powders have been prepared by the inventor for many years and are used extensively in various parts of the state by persons who stand high as judges of the treatment of horses and cattle. Their effect is not immediate but gradual, acting mildly on the bowels and kidneys and giving life and moisture to the hair, which is usually dry and dead when the horse is said to be out of condition. We will pledge them strictly pure, as the greatest care is exercised in the purchase of the drugs, roots, seeds, etc., of which they are compounded. Price, 35c., postpaid.

BLACK DRAUGHT (Thedford's) STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE.

Price 35c and 65c., postpaid.

PRATT'S REMEDIES.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator..... 35c and \$0.65
Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer..... 30c
Pratt's Liquid Lice Killer..... 1 qt. 60c
Pratt's Roup Cure..... 32c. and 63c
Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy..... 32c and 63c
Pratt's Cholera Remedy..... 32c and 63c
Pratt's Gape Remedy..... 35c
Pratt's Head Lice Ointment..... 25c
Pratt's Scaly-Leg Remedy..... 35c
Pratt's Sore Head Remedy..... 35c
Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant.... 1 qt. 60c

Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS.

Made of flint glass; they will last indefinitely. It is not advisable to remove from the nest all the eggs laid unless you provide a nest egg such as the one we offer. Prices of Porcelain Nest Eggs: 5c.; per doz. 50c.

NAPTHA NEST EGGS.

By using this egg in the nest in the same manner as any ordinary nest egg is used, or placing it in one corner of the nest underneath the straw or nesting material, the laying hens are relieved of lice or mites. In use these nest eggs evaporate, giving off fumes which kill the insects. Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 doz. Parcel post.

WIRE NESTS.

Easy to Keep Clean, Vermin-Proof. Indestructible.

These nests are strongly made from heavy japanned steel wire, 1 ½-inch mesh, and will

last a lifetime. They are intended to fasten to the wall with screws or screw hooks. There is no room on them for lodgment of lice or vermin of any kind; they are easy to keep clean, and are far superior to wooden boxes. Prices: Each 35c.

BOTTOM FILL FOUNTAINS. A General Utility Fountain at a Low Price

Made in two pieces. Easily cleaned, and owing to its shape it will not burst from freezing. This fountain fills the breeder's needs for an inexpensive fountain. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes.

Size.
No. 19—About 1-qt. capacity, 50c., postpaid.
No. 20—About ½-gal. capacity, 65c., postpaid.
No. 24—About 1-gal. capacity, \$1.25, postpaid.

DRY MASH HOPPERS.

Does away with all trouble of feed clogging, no matter how coarse. The gradual enlargement to the base, together with the vibration of the fowls feeding from the trough will force the feed downward. It is a great feed saver. Every safeguard has been placed in the construction of the trough to prevent the birds from throwing out the feed. A trial will convince you that it is a hopper of the greatest merit. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

No. 35—8 ½ in. wide, 12-quart capacity, each postpaid..... \$1.85
No. 36—12 in. wide, 18-quart capacity, each, postpaid..... \$2.50
No. 37—24 in. wide, 36-quart capacity, each, postpaid..... \$3.00

SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHS.

Can be used for feed, wet mash or water. Barred top prevents wasting of feed, and if used for water does away with the little chicks drowning. The feed saved by using this trough will more than pay for itself in a few weeks. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes, namely:

No. 21—12 inches long, each, postpaid, 65c.
No. 22—18 inches long, each, postpaid, \$1.00
No. 23—24 inches long, each, postpaid, 1.35

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES.

Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Made of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes:

No. 45—For baby chicks, each, postpaid, 60c.
No. 9—For grown birds, each, postpaid, \$1.35
No. 90—For grown birds, each, postpaid, \$1.75.

CAPONIZING SET.

Increased interest in caponizing has led us to have prepared for us, by one of the leading instrument makers of this country, the special set of caponizing tools, which are designed after the most approved models. Caponizing is easy to learn, and all surplus cockerels should be operated upon, as the birds then grow faster and fatten more quickly with less food. Full directions are furnished with this set, so that good results may be obtained by the amateur.

Price, complete, \$4.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED CHAMPION LEG BANDS.

This is a well-known leg band. It is one of the oldest bands on the market and has met with an immense sale during several years past. It is well and durably made, from one thin strip of aluminum, and is used by hundreds of successful breeders and exhibitors. Being held by a double lock, it is impossible for them to come off. Made in two sizes, adjustable to fit small to medium, and medium to large fowls. State size or breed. Prices, postpaid: 15c. per doz., 30c. per 25, 55c. per 50, \$1.00 per 100.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER.

The International Sanitary Hover is the only brooding device warmer at the curtain than near the center. This causes the chicks to distribute themselves near the curtain, where there is abundant fresh air, instead of crowding to the center to trample one another or suffocate. The hover can be used anywhere. It is well suited to portable brooders or colony houses, but yield equally good results in a hen house, a barn, or even a dry goods box.

Other distinguishing features of the Sanitary Hover are these: It has no corners for chicks to crowd into; it is metal throughout and fireproof, it provides 540 square inches of heated floor space. It will accommodate 100 chicks.

No carpenter work is required to set it up. The hover and the surrounding floor space are always on the same level. The lamp can be lifted out through the top by the operator; there is no possibility of fumes from lamp getting into chick chamber.

We are agents for the International Sanitary Hover and invite customers to call and examine it. A large descriptive catalogue fully explaining the various uses of this popular hover will be mailed free on request. The price is \$18.00 f. o. b. Mobile.



The International Sanitary
Hover

STERILAC MILK PAIL.

The pail is made of heavy material, with the best of workmanship. All joints are fully flushed with solder, and consequently the pail is easy to keep clean. The pail is so constructed that the dirt dropping into the opening is caught on the dirt shelf or screen and not on the milk strainer, which is protected from falling dirt by the top part of the pail. The milk does not fall vertically, but slants toward the milk, passing above the dirt strainer, direct to the strainer. Thus milk and dirt do not come in contact, and bacteria on the dirt have no opportunity of getting into the milk. This is the vital point in the production of sanitary milk, as it is utterly impossible to strain the bacteria from milk once they are in.

Price, each..... \$4.50

CITY DELIVERY CANS.

Extra Heavy.

All of our delivery cans are made of the best XX Charcoal Dairy Tin, guaranteed accurate, and strengthened on the bottom with a heavy galvanized iron band. The bottom of the can is not flush with this band, therefore being protected at all times. Finely finished and well soldered.

Price.

1 Gal.....	\$1.50
2 Gal.....	2.50
3 Gal., extra heavy.....	4.25

MILK JARS—Extra Heavy.

Our Special Jar is as fine a bottle as can be made. Made from the finest flint glass, perfectly annealed so that it will stand sudden changes of temperature, is always uniform and accurate. On the quarts we can guarantee these jars not to vary in measure more than 4 drams over and 1 dram under, and on the pints not more than 2 drams over and 1 dram under, which means on an average practically no more or no less than correct measure. Many prefer this shape, as it stands up well and shows a good cream line.

	doz.	6 doz.	gross
½ pint.....	\$1.00	\$5.25	\$10.50
1 pint.....	1.20	6.25	12.50
1 quart.....	1.80	7.25	14.50

MILK BOTTLE BRUSHES.

Made from selected gray hair, brush part 3 inches in diameter; ½ inch hickory handle, 10 inches long. Best milk jar brush on the market.

Price: Each 75c.

MILKING TUBES.

For sore and obstructed teats and hard milking cows. Price, 50c.

MILK BOTTLE CAPS.

Our caps are made of the finest wood pulp, which insures their entirely sanitary and hygienic character; heavily paraffined, are absolutely round, and, from every standpoint, are the best caps manufactured. The printed matter of our caps is arranged by our expert designer and engraver and we are prepared to make up special designs of any description for approval. We can furnish caps both plain and printed, paraffined and unparaffined, in the following grades in any quantity:

1 lb. in carton, \$0.45; 5 M in box, \$3.50, postpaid.

GONG BRUSHES.



This brush is made of the highest quality of ox fibre and, on account of its shape is a very handy brush for cleaning cans, separator pans and other utensils where there are corners to get around. Size 3½x4½ inches.

Price: No. F543, each 65c., postpaid.

Dairy Accessories GRADUATED MEASURES.

Our measures are made of extra heavy, high-grade tin, perfectly soldered and polished, guaranteed accurate, and are easily the best measures.

Sizes and Prices:

Pint, each.....	50c.
Quart, each.....	75c.

PARCHMENT BUTTER WRAPPERS AND LINERS.

Pioneer Brand.

Pioneer Brand Parchment preserves quality and flavor, prevents shrinkage, and is water and air proof. Wet it in hot, cold, fresh or salt water. It is stronger when wet, and will stay stronger, while imitation parchment will lose its strength when wet.

9x12, 1000 sheets..... \$2.00

MILK CANS, Jersey Pattern.

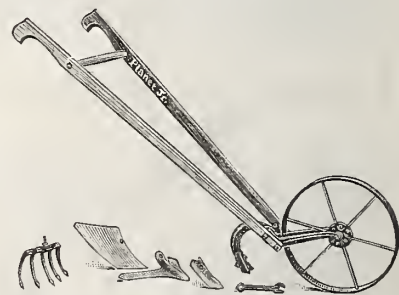
This style of can is used a great deal for hauling the milk and cream to creameries, but will not stand the hard knocks that our heavier railroad shipping cans will. Made of heavy cold rolled open hearth steel, neck and breast are drawn in one piece and double-locked together before tinning. The breast is protected by a patent hoop, which cannot be driven off. The body joint is riveted and the joint filled with solder, every rivet being covered. The bottom is flanged and riveted to the body and bottom hoop, all parts are tinned and retinned with pure tin before being put together. Only the best solder is used, and all inside seams are loaded and perfectly smooth. No crevices in which milk can lodge and sour.

Capacity, gallons.....	5	10
Weight, pounds.....	11	17
Price, each.....	\$6.00	\$8.00



Milk Bottle Brush

Farm & Garden Tools



No. 19. This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The high wheel makes easy running; the standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable malleable piece carries any of the steels that go with the machine. The cultivating tooth does deep work and marks out rows for onions sets, plants, etc. The sweep is fine for level work. For wide rows go twice to the row as needed. The plow marks out furrows, covers them, and plows to or from the crop as wanted. Use the five prong attachment for both deep and shallow work. The great variety and fine shape and quality of the tools makes the implement light running and effective. It is strong, well made, and quickly adjusted. The height of handles can be changed to suit man or woman, boy or girl. Price, \$8.25.

When in need of a good and reliable Garden Implement, write us for our Planet, Jr. Catalogue.

MONTHLY PLANTING CALENDAR

Vegetable and Flower Garden, Farm and Orchard Arranged for the Gulf and Southern States

JANUARY

Vegetables—During this month you can plant Beets, Carrots, Collards, Endive, Asparagus, Mustard, Spinach, Leek, Turnip, Rutabagas, Parsnips, Radish, Cress, Chervil, Parsley, Celery for cutting, Peas for general crop. Sow Lettuce, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper, Cabbage and Tomatoes in botbeds. Sow Herbs of all kinds, Onion Sets and Shallots. Plant Cucumber seed in flower pots for forcing, transplant in hotbed when leaf is developed.

Flowers—In open ground plant Sweet Peas, Asters, Chrysanthemums, Columbine, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Daisy, Poppies, Phlox, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Lobelia, Mignonette, Pansy, Petunia, Pinks, Alyssum and all other annuals. Plant Chinese and Tiger Lillies, Hyacinths, Narcissi, Iris, Sago Palm, Tulips and Jonquils.

Field—Plant Rust-Proof Oats, Burt Oats, Barley, Clover and Grasses.

Orchard—Set out Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Deciduous Fruit and Pecan Trees, and do all pruning necessary. Spray Citrus Fruit trees with Schnarr's Insecticide, 1 to 60 for White Fly and Scale; spray Deciduous Fruit and Pecan Trees with Schnarr's, 1 to 20. Plant Citrus Trifoliata Seed.

FEBRUARY

Vegetables—All Winter vegetables can be sown this month: Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Leek, Radish, Turnip, Kohl-Rabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Onion Sets, Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb. All varieties of Peas; also Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for seasoning. Horse Radish, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots should be set out. Weather permitting, you may plant the latter part of month: Bush Beans, Corn, also Cucumber, Squash and Melons in pots for forcing. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plants in hotbed. For stock sow Sugar Beets and Mangel-Wurzles. Sweet Potatoes should be planted in bed so as to have early slips.

Flowers—Plant same as last month: Nasturtiums, Candytuft, Verbena, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Sweet Peas, Phlox, Pansy, etc. Bulbs of Tuberose, Gladiolus, Dahlia, Canna, Begonia, Amaryllis (Caladium and Gloxinia inside).

Field—Continue planting Burt Oats, Barley, Canada Field Peas, Johnson Grass, and all other Summer grasses and clovers. Field Corn and Vetch may be planted this month.

Orchard—Set out Grape Vine, Fruit and Ornamental Trees; spray your orchard, if needed. Plant all broad leaf evergreen trees and shrubs this month.

MARCH

Vegetables—Sow Beets, Carrots, Spinach, Parsnip, Mustard, Leek, Radish, Turnip, Kohl-Rabi, English Peas, Irish and Sweet Potatoes and Asparagus roots. Sow in botbeds, Lettuce, Pepper, Egg Plant, Tomato, Early Cauliflower and Cabbage. During latter part of month sow Okra, Squash, Cucumber, Lima Beans, Corn.

Flowers—Sow Amaranthus, Balsam, Celosia, Cockscorn, Candytuft, Caladium, Petunia, Portulaca, Nasturtiums, Zinnia and all Summer blooming annuals. Set out Roses, Shrubs, Tuberose, Dablias, Caladium, Gladiolus, Canna roots. Sow lawn Grasses.

Field—Oats and Barley can still be planted; plant Lespedeza, Melilotus and other clovers, Johnson, Bermuda, Red Top Grasses and Early Field Corn. After the middle of month, sow Sorghums, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Soja Beans, Peanuts, Millet, Essex Rape and Teosinte.

Orchard—Spray Citrus fruits for Scab and Melanose with Bordeaux Mixture or Vado Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate; spray Peaches with Corona Arsenate of Lead and self-boiled Lime-Sulphur wash. Write our Department of Entomology for all information that you wish. Plant evergreen trees and shrubs this month.

APRIL

Vegetables—Plant all varieties, Bush, Pole, Butter and Lima Beans, Peas, Squash, Cucumber, Okra, Cantaloupe, Watermelon, Corn, Lettuce, Endive, Tomato, Radish, Pepper, Herbs, Egg Plant, Mus-

tard, Turnip, Beets, Carrots and Parsley, also Celery for cutting. Plant Cuslaw Pumpkins.

Flowers—Plant Zinnia, Balsam, Princess Feathers and all other Summer blooming annuals. Set out Chrysanthemums, Pansy, Salvia, Coleus plants and all other Summer bloomers; Tuberose, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Canna and all other Summer blooming roots.

Field—Sow Pearl and German Millets, Sorghums, Peanuts, Kafir Corn, Chufas, Teosinte, Soja, Velvet and Lyon Beans, Cotton, Corn, Beggar Weed, Cowpea Grasses, Clovers, Essex Rape and Sweet Potato Plants.

Orchard—Spray Citrus fruit with Schnarr's Insecticide, 1 to 80 for White Fly and Scale insects. Make another application of fungicide for Scab and Melanose. Make second application of Arsenate of Lead for Peach and Plum Worms. Keep trees clean of weeds and grass.

MAY

Vegetables—Pumpkins, Cucumber, Melons, Squash, late varieties of Corn and Irish Potatoes and all vegetable seed suggested for April.

Flowers—Plant all annuals, as directed, during April.

Field—Sow Cowpeas, Peanuts, Sorghum, Soja Velvet and Lyon Beans, Beggar Weed, Chufas, Teosinte, Pearl and German Millet, Cotton, Sweet Potato plants, Lespedeza, Melilotus and Japan Clover, late Field Corn, Bermuda, Johnson and other grasses.

Orchard—Keep ground clean around trees. Spray Citrus fruit with Corona Arsenate of Lead for Orange Dug. If necessary, make another application of fungicide for Scab and Melanose. If brown or soft Scab is present spray with Schnarr's Insecticide, 1 part to 80 parts of water, to which has been added Whale Oil Soap.

JUNE

Vegetables—Sowing during this month is similar to the preceding. Tomato, Collards and Cabbage for late crops; Corn, Pole, Bush and Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumber, Radish, Turnip, Mustard, etc.

Flowers—Follow directions as given in April and May.

Field—Experiment Station Yellow and Mexican June Corn for dry Summer crops. Cowpeas, Soja, Velvet and Lyon Beans, Sorghum, Kafir Corn, Millet, Teosinte, Sweet Potato plants, etc.

Orchard—Keep litter and weeds out of orchard. Cultivate shallow. Do not fertilize your Citrus tree after the middle of this month. Spray Citrus fruit with Schnarr's Insecticide, 1 part to 80 parts water, for White Fly and Scale insects.

JULY

Vegetables—This is one of the best months to sow Rutabaga and Red Top Turnip, Late Potatoes and Tomatoes for late crops; for succession plant Summer varieties of Radish, Lettuce, Cucumber, Bush and Pole Beans, Collards and Mustard. Garden Corn highly fertilized will make late roasting ears. Cabbage plants raised this month and set out in September are almost sure to head. Sow Louisville, Gulf City, Drumhead Cabbage.

Flowers—You may plant Zinnias, Balsams and Cosmos.

Field—Experiment Station Yellow and Mexican June Corn, Cowpeas, Velvet, Soja and Lyon Beans, Peanuts, Sorghums, Millets and Chufas may be sown yet.

Orchard—Spray Citrus fruit with Bordeaux Mixture or Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate for Scab and Melanose. Watch for Brown Scale and spray, if necessary, with Sebnarr's Insecticide; keep trees cultivated shallow.

AUGUST

Vegetables—The best month to plant Turnip and Rutabaga for roots. Sow Beets, Bush and Pole Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Chervil, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Peas and Shallots. We recommend the Algiers Cauliflower as a sure header. Celery sown this month for blanching.

Flowers—A late planting of Dwarf Nasturtiums may be made. Pansy seed planted this month

make large flowers. Sow Balsam, Old Maid, Zinnia and all annuals planted in Spring time for Fall blooming.

Field—You may sow Rye, Barley, Essex Rape, Crimson and Burr Clover.

Orchard—Make last shallow cultivation early part of month of Citrus Trees; spray for Brown Scale, Rust Mites and Red Spider if necessary.

SEPTEMBER

Vegetables—Sow nearly all seed recommended for last month. This is the proper month to begin sowing Onion seed of all kind. Latter part of month you may plant English Peas.

Flowers—Sow Aster, Carnation, Calendula, Candytuft, Daisy, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Sweet Alyssum Stocks, Sweet Pea seed, Friesia, Narcissus, Hyacinth and Lily Bulbs. Sow your lawn this month.

Field—Sow Crimson, Red, Burr and other Clovers, Essex Rape, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley and Vetch.

Orchard—Spray with Schnarr's Insecticide for Scale insects, using it 1 to 80. Cover new growth with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent Scab infection. Spray for Rust Mites and Red Spider. Begin planting your Citrus Trifoliata seed.

OCTOBER

Vegetables—Set out Shallots, Garlic and Onion Sets; sow Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Kale, Cress, Endive, Leek, Kohl-Rabi, Mustard, Onion Seed, Parsley, Salsify, Parsnips, Radish, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Peas. Set out Lettuce, Cabbage and Collard plants. About the middle of the month, sow Succession and Early Summer Cabbage seed for Spring crop. Salsify does best sown this month.

Flowers—Sow Sweet Peas, Phlox, Calendula, Pinks, Daisies, Petunia, Pansies, Candytuft, Poppy and all annuals recommended last month.

Field—Sow Crimson, Burr and other Clovers, Hairy Vetch, Essex Rape, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat and Barley.

Orchard—Spray with Schnarr's Insecticide for Scale insects. This spray will also remove sooty mold from leaves and fruit. Plant Citrus Trifoliata seed. Spray with Soluble Sulphur for Rust Mites and Red Spider.

NOVEMBER

Vegetables—Sow Turnip, Kale and Mustard for salad, early and late English Peas; continue to put out Onions Sets, also Cabbage, Lettuce, Collards and Strawberry plants. Sow Lettuce and early Cabbage seed in cold frames.

Flowers—Sow Sweet Peas and all annuals recommended last month. Continue to set out bulbs. Plant your Lawn Grass Seed.

Field—Oats, Rye, Essex Rape, Vetch, Clovers, Barley, Wheat and Grasses. Canada Field Peas may be sown this month.

Orchard—Put in cover crop of Burr or Crimson Clover, Oats or Rye. Spray Citrus fruit with Schnarr's Insecticide, 1 to 60, for White Fly and Scale insects. Plant Citrus Trifoliata seed.

DECEMBER

Vegetables—A general crop of Peas, the Black-Eyed Marrowfat should be planted. Put out Horseradish, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, Cabbage and Strawberry plants. Sow in botbeds, Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Egg Plant, Pepper and Cucumber. Transplant Onion plants.

Flowers—If you have not sown your lawn with Winter Grass, you may still do so. Continue to sow Sweet Peas, Asters, Calliopsis, Pansies, Daisies, Calendula, Sweet Alyssum, Pinks, Phlox, Snapdragon, Wallflowers, etc. Set out Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Japan Lillies and other bulbs. You can set out shade trees this month if you desire.

Field—Rye and Rape will make good forage planted this month. Canada Field Peas should be planted deep this month.

Orchard—Spray Citrus fruit with Schnarr's Insecticide, 1 to 60, for White Fly and Scale insects. Spray Deciduous fruits with same, 1 to 20, for San Jose and other Scale insects. Plant Citrus Trifoliata seed.



Van Antwerp's Zinnia

Van Antwerp's
S-E-E-D
ANNUAL

ESTABLISHED 1871

"THE BEST ONLY"



Van Antwerp's Verbenas



Garden, Field **SEEDS** *and Flower*

VAN ANTWERP'S SEED STORE

MOBILE, ALABAMA



THE RARE BEAUTY AND FRAGRANCE OF THE SWEET PEA
MAKES THEM THE PRIDE OF EVERY GARDEN

